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**Report
National Diamond Jubilee of
Confederation**



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1927

Report of Executive Committee
National Diamond Jubilee
of Confederation

*PRESENTED TO PARLIAMENT AND ORDERED
TO BE PRINTED*

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
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Report of the National Diamond Jubilee Executive Committee

ORGANIZATION

The National Committee for the celebration of the Diamond Jubilee of Confederation was incorporated by Parliament in February, 1927, and was organized at a meeting convened by the Secretary of State for Canada, which was held in the Parliament Buildings, Ottawa, on March 16, 1927. Their Excellencies the Governor General and the Viscountess Willingdon were present on this occasion and there was a large and representative attendance of members of the committee. At the unanimous request of the meeting, His Excellency the Governor General occupied the chair.

In accordance with the provisions of the Act of Incorporation, an Executive Committee was chosen as follows:—

Honorary Patron: HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL

Honorary Patroness: HER EXCELLENCY THE VISCOUNTESS WILLINGDON

Honorary Presidents: The Right Hon. W. L. MACKENZIE KING,
The Hon. HUGH GUTHRIE

Honorary Vice-Presidents: The LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF THE NINE PROVINCES

Presidents:

The Right Hon. SIR ROBERT BORDEN
The Hon. Sir LOMER GOUIN

Honorary Treasurer:

The Hon. HERBERT M. MARLER

Vice-Presidents:

The Right Hon. GEORGE P. GRAHAM
The Hon. CHARLES MARCIL

Honorary Secretaries:

Mr. C. G. COWAN
Mr. JEAN DÉSY

MEMBERS OF EXECUTIVE

Hon. T. AHEARN

The Hon. R. B. BENNETT

The Hon. W. A. BLACK

The Hon. HEWITT BOSTOCK

Mr. M. J. COLDWELL

Mr. J. W. DAFOE,

The Hon. W. E. FOSTER

Sir GEORGE GARNEAU

The Hon. RODOLPHE LEMIEUX

Mr. T. D'ARCY MCGEE

Mr. TOM MOORE

The Hon. Sir GEORGE PERLEY

The Hon. J. D. STEWART

Mrs. J. A. WILSON

The Right Hon. George P. Graham was unanimously elected chairman of this committee.

The National Executive Committee lost no time in getting to work. Its organization meeting took place on March 19 and steps were immediately taken to secure office accommodation and to arrange for the necessary staff. In view of the patriotic nature of its work, it was decided at the outset to try and enlist voluntary assistance, both in Ottawa and throughout the country. In this, the committee was remarkably successful. Practically all the planning and executive work was handled by voluntary effort and the paid staff was, for the most part, used in disposing of the necessary routine work, which rapidly became heavier as the plans of the committee matured.

At its first meeting, the Hon. Charles Marclé was appointed vice-chairman and subsequently the National Executive Committee added to its membership the following ladies and gentlemen:—

Mr. J. O. Apps,	Mr. J. E. Macpherson,
Mr. J. P. Balharrie,	Mr. P. J. Mulqueen,
Mr. P. M. Buttler,	Mr. Thomas Mulvey,
Mr. Lyon Cohen,	The Hon. Mr. Justice Rinfret,
Dr. A. G. Doughty,	Mrs. H. H. Rowatt,
Mr. A. J. Freiman,	Madame René de Salaberry,
The Hon. Andrew Haydon,	Mr. E. H. Scammell,
Mr. H. P. Hill,	Mr. Walter Thompson.
Mr. T. O. Lambert,	

POLICY

Prior to the organization of the National Executive Committee, the Government had received an immense number of suggestions and proposals of various kinds from societies, organizations and individuals throughout the country, including the comprehensive memorandum of the Association of Canadian Clubs which proved of great value. All this material was rapidly sifted by the officers and was presented to the committee as quickly as possible. Meetings were held twice a week at which plans were devised, endorsed and put in hand. It was decided at one of the first meetings that the celebration should be national in character and educational as far as possible; also that the provincial governments should be approached and urged to form the necessary Provincial organizations in order to secure Dominion-wide participation. It was recognized that the wholehearted co-operation of the provincial governments was necessary, particularly in view of the fact that they are in close touch with the municipalities and with the schools. The response was immediate and satisfactory in every way. All the provincial premiers undertook to develop that form of organization best suited to their respective provinces and to co-operate in every way with the National Committee. Some of the legislatures which were in session at the time passed strong resolutions, urging the citizens of their provinces to join in the celebrations, and the Dominion Parliament passed a similar resolution before prorogation in April.

A conference was also held with the Dominion Government with regard to the proposed visit to Canada at the time of the anniversary of Confederation of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, His Royal Highness Prince George,

and the Right Hon. Stanley Baldwin, Prime Minister of Great Britain. The Government undertook to forward, through the regular channels, the invitation of the National Executive Committee to the Prince of Wales, Prince George and Mr. Baldwin to come to Canada in July and participate in the commemoration ceremonies. Mr. Baldwin's duties and engagements made it impossible, however, for him to make the journey before August and it was thereupon decided that the committee would prepare and carry out plans for the nationwide celebration of the Diamond Jubilee in July and that the Government would become responsible for the continuing celebration in August, centering around the visit to Canada of the Prince of Wales, Prince George and Mr. Baldwin.

At an early stage of its proceedings the National Executive Committee, recognizing that one of the chief functions of the celebration was to promote a spirit of unity in Canada, decided that, as far as possible, programs should be carried out and publications should be issued in the two official languages. "O Canada" sung in French, according to the words of Routhier, and, in English, according to different versions, was found to embody the patriotic aspiration of Canadians generally and to have attained the position of a National Anthem. On conferring with provincial Departments of Education, it was found that this was looked upon as the distinctively Canadian song in all the schools and, furthermore, that the English version by Weir was in general use. In view of this, the Weir version was recommended by the committee and used in its publications. It was also decided to ask the Dominion Government to issue a special series of postage stamps, commemorating the Diamond Jubilee, and to have these stamps prepared in bilingual form. This suggestion was adopted and a series of commemorative stamps in six denominations was issued to the public towards the end of June.

THE FATHERS OF CONFEDERATION AND THEIR DESCENDANTS

One of the tasks undertaken by the National Executive was that of securing information as to the surviving sons and daughters of the Fathers of Confederation, so that proper recognition might be paid them in the commemoration proceedings. In spite of some difficulties, the committee was successful in locating practically all the living descendants of the Fathers. Quite a large number of sons and daughters of the Fathers of Confederation came to Ottawa on July 1 as guests of the National Executive and others participated in celebrations at provincial capitals and in their own localities.

It was also decided to locate the graves of the Fathers of Confederation and plans were developed to place a wreath of maple leaves on every one of these graves on or about Dominion Day. The Boy Scouts' Association offered to carry out this important public service and their offer was promptly accepted by the committee. It was felt that nothing could be more appropriate than to have the youth of Canada act as intermediaries in paying this tribute to the Fathers of the nation. The work of organization was excellently handled and, in every community where the Fathers are buried, a simple ceremony was carried out on Dominion Day. This tribute formed an impressive part of many community programs.

SUB-COMMITTEES

As the organization of the National Executive Committee proceeded, it was necessary to appoint sub-committees to deal with the immense variety of matters under consideration. These committees had to do with,—

- (1) Finance.
- (2) Publicity.
- (3) The preparation and distribution of medals.
- (4) The preparation and publication of historical material.
- (5) Suggestions for pageantry.
- (6) Radio broadcasting.
- (7) Commemoration ceremonies in Ottawa.
- (8) Reception of distinguished visitors.

The sub-committees undertook the handling of proposals referred to them with great energy and in a surprisingly short time the general program took definite shape.

FINANCE

The finance sub-committee undertook the handling of the budget, the supervision of expenditures and the checking of accounts. A simple but effective system of handling funds was installed and the accounts of the National Executive, accompanied by proper vouchers, have, in accordance with the terms of the Act of Incorporation, been placed in the hands of the Auditor General of Canada.

PUBLICITY

It goes without saying that intelligent and aggressive publicity work was necessary, not only to communicate the view of the National Executive Committee to the country, but also to develop the necessary atmosphere for a nation-wide celebration. In this publicity work, the committee was successful in enlisting the voluntary services of some of the best known advertising experts, journalists and publicists throughout the country. The publicity sub-committee prepared a vast amount of information for the press which was distributed, not only in Canada, but in Great Britain, the other British Dominions, the United States and other parts of the world. Interest was stimulated everywhere and it soon became evident that Canadians were not only fully aroused to the significance of the event, but also intensely desired that the Diamond Jubilee celebration should be dignified and worthy of the Dominion. Canadians living outside of Canada and more particularly in the United States also became interested, with the result that in many communities the celebration took the form of an "Old Home Week." Thousands of expatriated Canadians thus returned to their country and renewed old associations. The magnificent work of the publicity committee and its value to Canada can hardly be over-estimated.

MEDALS

The medals sub-committee made a number of interesting recommendations which were adopted by the National Executive. In the first place, it was felt

that something should be done in a general way to interest the school children of Canada in the celebration. For this purpose, a bronze Confederation medal was struck for presentation to all school children who should in any way participate in Diamond Jubilee celebrations throughout Canada. More than two million of these medals were subsequently distributed. It was further decided to try and stimulate in all the schools a renewed interest in the study of Canadian history. Contests in oratory and essay writing on subjects dealing with Canadian history and more particularly with the history of the Confederation era were suggested to the various provincial governments and adopted by them. These educational contests touched every department of student life, from the primary school to the university. Specially designed gold, silver and bronze Confederation medals were offered by the National Executive as awards and these medals have been distributed to successful students in the schools of the nine provinces, of the territories, of the Indian reserves and also to prize-winners in the Canadian universities. The year has thus witnessed a revival of interest in the study of the history of our country which should have a real influence in the development of our national life. Reports received indicate that the children of new-comers entered these contests on an equality with the children of the Canadian born and, in many cases, children of newer Canadians made a splendid showing.

Another recommendation of the medals sub-committee was that permanent memorials of the Jubilee should be placed in every school throughout Canada. A design was finally adopted, showing in the centre the Canadian coat-of-arms and carrying the motto "Canada Our Country", with appropriate references to the Diamond Jubilee of Confederation. From this design copper plaques have been engraved and distributed to all the provincial Departments of Education. During the next few months, in all the school-houses of Canada, these patriotic plaques will be installed with proper ceremony as a gift of the National Committee and will thus serve to call to the attention of school children their pride in Canada and in the accomplishments of the last sixty years.

Another matter dealt with by the medals sub-committee was a suggestion made by individuals and organizations in various parts of the country that a special Jubilee coin should be placed in circulation during the celebration. It was realized, however, that sufficient time was not available before July 1 for the proper designing of such a coin and it was finally decided to throw open to Canadian artists a competition for designs for certain new coins which should symbolize the achievement of Confederation. As a result, some hundreds of designs were received from all parts of Canada and, as soon as possible after July 1, the awards were made. Three very striking designs have in consequence been turned over to the Minister of Finance.

Following the precedent of 1867, when an official Confederation medal was struck, the National Executive has also arranged for a Diamond Jubilee medal which will officially commemorate the celebration. These medals will shortly be ready and will be distributed, as far as possible, to those who were prominent in the official life of the country during the Jubilee year.

HISTORICAL AND PAGEANTRY

The historical sub-committee undertook to a very large extent the preparation and distribution of the literature which was issued under the direction of the National Executive Committee. It collaborated in the editing of a handbook entitled "Sixty Years of Canadian Progress", which was prepared by the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Trade and Commerce and circulated under the joint auspices of the Department and the National Committee. This proved a very popular publication. The booklet was used extensively by school children in the preparation of essays and orations, by public speakers and by newspaper writers. About 180,000 copies of this booklet were distributed to newspapers, clergymen, school teachers, officers of national organizations and to individuals throughout the country. Copies were also sent to newspapers, libraries and similar organizations in Great Britain, the United States and other countries. The booklet gave in popular form an excellent idea of the history, growth and extent of the country. Another publication outlined a large number of general suggestions for the guidance of committees in charge of local celebrations. Reports received after July 1 show that this booklet was extensively used and that many features suggested by it formed part of local celebrations, thus giving a certain uniformity throughout the country. As a permanent memorial, the historical sub-committee also recommended the publication of an illustrated book entitled "Evolution of Government in Canada."

The sub-committee having to do with the organization of pageantry held many meetings and outlined a large number of suggestions for historical floats and tableaux. These suggestions were incorporated in a series of special drawings, which were reproduced in colour in another booklet prepared by the historical sub-committee. This booklet also carried a sketch of Canadian history and a well selected bibliography. It proved of value to local committees everywhere and had a remarkable influence in stimulating those committees to undertake this graphic and concrete method of portraying great events in our history. The historical sub-committee also compiled a book of addresses which was designed to form part of all programs on Dominion Day. This booklet contained a special message from His Excellency the Governor General, one from the Prime Minister of Canada, the resolutions of the Parliament of Canada and of the provincial legislatures dealing with the celebration of the Diamond Jubilee and certain extracts from addresses delivered by the Fathers of Confederation at the time the project of Confederation was before the various provinces for ratification. Finally, this sub-committee also prepared a form of service for the National Thanksgiving, which was held on Sunday, July 3. This was a unique and interesting publication, embodying hymns, passages of scripture and special prayers appropriate for the occasion.

RADIO BROADCASTING

The radio broadcasting sub-committee, which was formed shortly after the organization of the National Executive, undertook to broadcast, if possible, to all parts of Canada the details of the national celebration to be held in

Ottawa on July 1. Never before had the whole country been reached by radio at any one time and it was realized that the broadcasting sub-committee was almost attempting the impossible. It had, however, tremendous reserves of energy, ability and courage. At great expense, new lines were set up, machinery assembled and engineers stationed at various points throughout the country. Tests made during the last few days in June showed that everything was functioning well and that with good weather the broadcast could be successfully carried out. The results exceeded all expectations. From the inauguration of the carillon in the tower of the Parliament Buildings in Ottawa at noon on July 1 to the conclusion of the national program in the early morning of July 2, striking features of the national celebration were carried over the radio to the most distant parts of Canada and, in addition, to widely scattered points in the United States, Great Britain and other parts of the world. Musical and dramatic numbers by Canadian artists, addresses by public men and the music of the National Carillon were heard everywhere. This feature of the Jubilee celebration evoked tremendous enthusiasm. People in remote hamlets and in the very extremities of the country heard the national program as distinctly as if they had been present on Parliament Hill in Ottawa. Within a few days after the celebration, thousands of letters were received by the committee from all parts of Canada and from many different countries throughout the world, commending this great radio achievement. It is a matter of pride that the enormous cost of the national broadcast was largely defrayed by the corporations which worked together to carry it out and that the expense to the National Executive was almost negligible.

COMMEMORATION CEREMONIES

Through the medium of the National and Provincial Committee, general plans for community celebrations were widely circulated. There was no insistence on uniformity, but it was held desirable that certain features such as the reading of addresses, referred to above, on Dominion Day, and the holding of a National Thanksgiving Service on Sunday, July 3, should be common to all the programs. For the Dominion holiday on Saturday, July 2, programs of Canadian sports were suggested and certain details supplied. Methods of flood-lighting public buildings and monuments were also furnished and in many cases acted upon. Through the Dominion Department of Public Works, arrangements were made for the decoration of public buildings all over Canada. These decorations were beautifully and effectively carried out. The National Executive Committee also suggested that banks, railway companies, corporations and individual property owners should decorate their premises for the Jubilee and this request was universally acted upon. The larger cities staged demonstrations which left nothing to be desired from the standpoint of patriotic fervour and large sums of money were raised by public subscription, in order to ensure adequate celebrations in all localities. Not only in the larger cities were these demonstrations held, but towns, villages and hamlets organized extensively and, in many cases, there were community celebrations in which two or three localities joined. It is not an exaggeration to say that the people

of Canada joined wholeheartedly and unanimously on Dominion Day, July 1, in the celebration of the country's birth and delighted on that day to proclaim themselves Canadians. The day was also marked by an exchange of messages between the Governor General of Canada and the Lieutenants-Governor of the nine provinces, also between the Prime Minister of Canada and the Premiers of the provinces. This was a notable testimony to the Dominion-wide character of the celebration and to the spirit of unity of the whole country.

In all the large cities, moving pageants were carried out and it is significant that the general organization of the pageants, the artists' work, the preparation of designs and costumes were done almost without exception by the people of Canada themselves. This is the first time in our history that work of this kind on such a scale was conceived and carried out entirely by our own people. The celebration revealed a growth of initiative as well as an artistic development which is most gratifying to Canadians everywhere. Many of the historical floats were striking in design and beautifully executed. They were not simply meaningless decoration, which could be used for any kind of celebration, but vividly represented distinctively Canadian achievements and events.

It was natural that at the seat of Government of the Dominion ceremonies of special significance should be held. The work of organizing the Ottawa celebration was entrusted to a special sub-committee of the National Executive and, in the execution of the program, a large number of citizens of Canada participated. There was an outdoor demonstration, commencing at noon on July 1 and lasting until midnight. The weather was ideal—a Canadian summer day at its best. At noon, the National Carillon in the Peace Tower of the Houses of Parliament was inaugurated with appropriate ceremony, in which Their Excellencies the Governor General and the Viscountess Willingdon, the Prime Minister of Canada, the Leader of the Opposition and other leaders in church and state participated. At three o'clock in the afternoon, the great national ceremony of commemoration was held on Parliament Hill. A message was read from His Majesty the King, patriotic addresses were delivered and patriotic songs were sung by a choir of school children and by a great Centenary Choir of one thousand voices trained for this occasion. The program was entirely bilingual and an inspiring feature was the singing of patriotic songs by school children of both the English and French races. At the conclusion of the ceremony, a wreath of maple leaves was laid on the monument of Queen Victoria on Parliament Hill and the monuments of the Fathers of Confederation and other distinguished public men were similarly decorated. Later in the afternoon, a great moving pageant depicting the history of Canada from its earliest beginnings proceeded through the streets of the Capital. In the evening, a program of addresses by public men and of music by representative Canadian artists was given over the radio and heard in Ottawa and many other cities and towns, through public address systems installed in public places. An impressive part of the program of the Ottawa celebration was the presentation to the Government of Canada by representative Canadians resident in the United States of a memorial, which has been installed in the Hall of Fame of the Parliament Buildings.

On the national holiday, Saturday, July 2, a very extensive program of sports was successfully carried out in Ottawa with special attention to the old Canadian sports, lacrosse, canoeing, etc. This plan was adopted generally throughout the country. The Ottawa celebration also included a visit by Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh, who flew to Ottawa in his aeroplane, "The Spirit of St. Louis", bringing greetings from the President and the people of the United States. Colonel Lindbergh received a great ovation when he arrived on Parliament Hill and his visit was tremendously appreciated by the National Executive and by the people of Canada generally.

On the afternoon of Sunday, July 3, at 2.30 p.m., a solemn National Service of Thanksgiving was held in Ottawa, in the provincial capitals and in the leading cities, towns and villages throughout Canada. In Ottawa, the service was conducted by His Excellency the Governor General and was participated in by the Prime Minister and leading Canadian public men. It was an inspiring devotional ceremony and its significance was heightened by the fact that at the same time people all over Canada joined in thanks to Providence for the blessings of the past sixty years.

CONCLUSION

The National Executive would like to pay tribute to the splendid work of the Provincial Committees and organizations. Without exception, their tasks were carried out with ability and zeal and Provincial Committees kept in touch with the schools and municipalities on the one hand and with the National Committee on the other. There was loyal and effective co-operation all along the line. The officers of the Provincial Committees were happily men eminently qualified for the work and their relations with the National Executive were at all times pleasant and harmonious.

It would be impossible to enumerate the names of organizations and individuals who contributed throughout the country to make the celebration of the Diamond Jubilee a success. The committee feels that every Canadian was interested and that it became a matter of pride with all our people to see that the celebration should be worthy of the great event commemorated. To the Canadian people, the National Executive Committee expresses its thanks for its magnificent co-operation.

It is difficult to definitely appraise the results of the celebration, but the National Executive feels that it revealed to a degree not previously realized the remarkable strength of national sentiment and effectively demonstrated the attachment of our people to the soil and institutions of Canada. The committee also feels that national unity was strengthened and that a deeper devotion to Canada was stimulated in the minds and hearts of Canadians everywhere. By their participation in the celebrations in so many different ways, the children and young people were undoubtedly impressed with the story of our people and with the effective demonstration of the growing strength of our country. The committee was also impressed by the fact that newcomers in widely scattered localities joined enthusiastically in the celebrations, helped materially towards their success and demonstrated their interest in and attachment to

Canada. Furthermore, it is felt that old differences have been healed and prejudices have been dispelled by the bilingual nature of the celebration and by the frank recognition of the equality of the two languages. The immense amount of voluntary assistance, both of an executive and of a technical character, which was placed at the disposal of the National Executive, of the Provincial Committees and of local committees bears testimony to the growth of a widely diffused public spirit in Canada. All the effort that has been put forth from sea to sea will be well worth while if the idea of national unity has found a more secure abiding-place in the consciousness of the Canadian people. The Committee also expresses the hope that, from this time forward, Dominion Day will be appropriately celebrated in all communities throughout Canada and that Canadian Clubs and other national organizations will take it upon themselves to see that Canada's National Day shall be appropriately observed.

Annexed to this report will be found lists of the names of members of sub-committees of the National Executive and of the Provincial Committees, also verbatim reports of the addresses delivered at Ottawa on Dominion Day, July 1, and reports of the sub-committees of the National Executive and of certain of the Provincial committees. A full set of the publications of the National Executive, of the minutes, correspondence and other documents, together with samples of medals, plaques, etc.; also three books of photographs taken in Ottawa on July 1, 2 and 3 will be deposited in the Public Archives of Canada.

(Signed) GEO. P. GRAHAM,

Chairman, Executive Committee.

APPENDIX A

Reports of the Provincial Executive Committees

ALBERTA

Report of the Celebration throughout Alberta, prepared by Mr. John D. Hunt, Secretary of the Provincial Organization, and presented at a meeting of the National Executive held Thursday, September 8, 1927.

Mr. Hunt reports celebrations held at the following points:—

PLACE	SECRETARY	ADDRESS
Crossfield.....	Robt. Whitfield, Jr.....	Crossfield.
Three Hills.....	A. E. Patton.....	Three Hills.
North Red Deer.....	R. S. Gillespie.....	Red Deer.
Red Deer.....	R. S. Gillespie.....	Red Deer.
Monarch.....	Mrs. A. J. Branch.....	Monarch.
Calgary.....	J. M. Miller, City Clerk.....	Calgary.
Grassy Lake.....	Mrs. Vella Yarwood.....	Grassy Lake.
Blindman M.D. 430.....	F. Donnelly.....	Rimbey.
Trochu.....	John J. Kehoe.....	Trochu.
Taber.....	Ernest V. Rose.....	Taber.
Peace River.....	D. J. Johnston.....	Peace River.
Chinook.....	E. E. Jacques.....	Chinook.
Botha.....	Samuel Steele.....	Botha.
Lloydminster.....	J. D. Hamilton.....	Lloydminster, Sask.
Merton Mun. Dist.....	L. B. Nicholson.....	Dina.
Monitor.....	James Finlayson.....	Monitor.
Okotoks.....	O. C. Smith.....	Okotoks.
Lac La Biche.....	P. D. Hamel (Can. Legion).....	Lac La Biche.
Alix.....	Mrs. Barbara Cormack.....	Alix.
Cochrane.....	Wm. Roy Dawe.....	Cochrane.
Halkirk.....	A. G. Hackett.....	Halkirk.
Lethbridge.....	Donald A. Duff.....	Lethbridge.
Athabasca.....	J. P. Evans.....	Athabasca.
Big Valley.....	F. C. Stokes.....	Big Valley.
Hardisty.....	M. McLachlan.....	Hardisty.
Consort.....	A. J. Stockman.....	Consort.
Redcliff.....	Frank Baird.....	Redcliff.
Macleod.....	T. O. E. Drinkwater.....	Macleod.
Arrowood.....	M. W. Macdonald.....	Arrowood.
Jenner.....	A. J. Flynn.....	Jenner.
Britannia M.D. 183.....	A. J. Flynn.....	Jenner.
Brooks.....	George A. Robertson.....	Brooks.
Gleichen.....	Peter Maclean.....	Gleichen.
Milk River.....	W. A. Smith.....	Milk River.
Ohaton.....	A. W. Fleming.....	Ohaton.
Green Grove and Acme School Dists }.....	Clarence Hanson.....	Bawlf.
Rocky Mountain.....	Edward S. Brett.....	Rocky Mountain.
Blairmore.....	Arthur J. Kelly.....	Blairmore.
Standard.....	Leo. Larsen.....	Standard.
Empress.....	Mrs. H. J. Read.....	Empress.
Raymond.....	O. H. Snow.....	Raymond.
Magrath.....	J. T. Steele.....	Magrath.
Provost.....	W. P. Wagner.....	Provost.
Rockyford.....	E. W. Pust.....	Rockyford.
Drumheller.....	John A. Mackay.....	Drumheller.
Chipman.....	(connected with Ft. Saskatchewan)	
Frank.....	H. Novotny.....	Frank.

PLACE	SECRETARY	ADDRESS
Innisfail.....	Wm. Alston.....	Innisfail.
Coleman.....	David Gillespie.....	Coleman.
Strome.....	B. P. Harding c/o Bank of Montreal.....	Strome.
Edmonton.....	G. E. Mantle Civic Offices.....	Edmonton.
Medicine Hat.....	E. G. Ellerton.....	Medicine Hat.
Hanna.....	A. H. Templeton.....	Hanna.
St. Paul.....	J. Wm. Braudry.....	St. Paul.
Burdett Village.....	F. A. Lumbard.....	Burdett.
Blackfalds.....	Mrs. A. W. Gill.....	Blackfalds.
Coaldale.....	R. B. Greer.....	Coaldale.
Tofield.....	John W. Chapman.....	Tofield.
Stettler.....	W. J. O Callaghan.....	Stettler.
Alliance.....	P. Schwerdfager.....	Alliance.
Carstairs.....	Mrs. John Ure.....	Carstairs.
Grouard.....	Wm. B. Milley.....	Grouard.
High Prairie.....	Frank Pottage.....	High Prairie.
St. Albert.....	Rev. Father Jan.....	St. Albert.
Irricana.....	A. Archibald.....	Irricana.
Delburne.....	Geo. Cameron.....	Delburne.
Stony Plain.....	F. W. Lundy.....	Stony Plain.
Wabamun.....	R. O. Kirkpatrick.....	Wabamun.
High River.....	J. E. Casteel.....	High River.
Edson.....	C. Denney.....	Edson.
Claresholm.....	Andrew Laurie.....	Claresholm.
Blackie.....	G. C. Melendy.....	Carseland.
Vermilion.....	Robt. J. Gould.....	Vermilion.
Donalda.....	O. M. Vikse.....	Donalda.
Killam.....	J. H. Sayers.....	Killam.
Irvine.....	F. G. McLaughlin.....	Irvine.
Sentinel S.D.....	C. Pahl.....	Irvine.
Lacombe.....	Jesse Fraser.....	Lacombe.
Cayley.....	M. R. Morrison.....	Cayley.
Olds.....	L. W. Askin.....	Olds.
Leduc.....	H. D. Jones, Royal Bank.....	Leduc.
Keystone.....	C. B. Kunsman.....	Leduc.
Craigmyle.....	John McLean.....	Craigmyle.
Camrose.....	J. D. Saunders.....	Camrose.
Chauvin.....	H. N. Freeman.....	Chauvin.
Merton M.D. 451.....	L. B. Nicholson.....	Dina.
Wainwright.....	J. Cuthbertson.....	Wainwright.
Viking.....	Wm. McAtthey.....	Viking.
Manville.....	J. Third.....	Manville.
Strathmore.....	T. M. Wears.....	Strathmore.
Czar.....	Thos. McKay.....	Czar.
Kissler.....	Geo. C. Nelson.....	Hughenden.
Wetaskiwin.....	Norman D. McEachern.....	Wetaskiwin.
Millet.....	L. P. Wright.....	Millet.
Stirling.....	R. G. Hardy.....	Stirling.
Kitscoty.....	H. E. More.....	Kitscoty.
Vegreville.....	J. Fitzallen.....	Vegreville.
Jasper.....	J. B. Snape.....	Jasper.
Langdon.....	J. J. Colwell.....	Langdon.
Berwyn.....	Mrs. Jas. Heffernan.....	Berwyn.
Hazel Bluff.....	Mrs. Wm. Lyons.....	R. R. 2 Westlock.
Delia.....	Leslie Stephens.....	Delia.
Oyen.....	F. C. Bliss.....	Oyen.
Veteran.....	H. S. Staples.....	Veteran.
Grande Prairie.....	Robert Keys.....	Grande Prairie.
Sylvan Lake.....	T. A. Beckett.....	Sylvan Lake.
Bassano.....	A. G. R. Bond.....	Bassano.
Banff.....	C. Y. Childe.....	Banff.
Sedgewick.....	H. Gascoyne.....	Sedgewick.
Champion.....	Herbert Cooper.....	Champion.
Daysland.....	E. J. Slavik.....	Daysland.
Didsbury.....	C. E. Reiber.....	Didsbury.

PLACE	SECRETARY	ADDRESS
Wembley.....	Mrs. W. Stobie.....	Wembley.
Lavoy.....	A. A. Wilson.....	Lavoy.
Canmore.....	Munroe Macleod.....	Canmore.
Coronation.....	G. A. Hetherington.....	Coronation.
Nanton.....	H. W. Radburn.....	Nanton.
Cadogan.....	W. Brownlee.....	Cadogan.
Coppice Hill.....	Mrs. S. L. Brady.....	Ft. Saskatchewan.
Cremona.....	Mrs. G. A. Palmer.....	Cremona.
Lamont.....	H. E. Harrison.....	Lamont.
Lomond.....	Miss Kathleen Day.....	Lomond.
Nordegg.....	W. J. Hunt.....	Nordegg.
Neutral Hills.....	C. D. Lane.....	Neutral Hills.
Warner.....	M. J. Connor M.L.A.....	Warner.
Bow Island.....	W. Ferguson.....	Bow Island.
Pincher Station.....	C. H. Boag.....	Pincher Station.
Calahoo.....	Miss M.E. Patton.....	Calahoo.
Fawn Lake.....	Mrs. F. M. Stokes.....	Fawn Lake.
Brule Mines.....	B. P. McEleney.....	Brule Mines.
Manyberries.....	Mrs. J. M. Courtney.....	Manyberries.
Heisler.....	S. J. Walsh.....	Heisler.
Bentley.....	A. B. Gibson.....	Bentley.
Ryley.....	Rev. R. H. Macpherson.....	Holden.
Cereal.....	C. M. Hughes.....	Cereal.
Bashaw.....	J. R. Whitney.....	Bashaw.
Cardston.....	J. Y. Card.....	Cardston.
Mountain View.....	Merlin Steed.....	Mountain View.
Hillspring.....	H. D. Folsom.....	Hillspring.
Minburn.....	Mrs. W. E. Stewart.....	Minburn.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

A Report of the Celebration held throughout the Province of British Columbia, presented at a meeting of the National Executive held Thursday, September 8, 1927.

VICTORIA.—The celebration of the provincial capital was a tribute to the men who fought for the Dominion not only politically and in the building of a federation and modelling of a constitution which has served as an example to others, but to self-sacrificing men of more recent times, and women also, who gave their lives in Europe's titanic struggle of nations. Its celebration lasted three days, and it was characteristic of the province as a whole and the city in particular, that the last day, Sunday, was entirely devoted to thanksgiving and impressive public services.

Tens of thousands of citizens lined the thoroughfares to watch the great parade which featured the celebration. Visitors from all over the Pacific Northwest thronged to the city to witness this spectacle. The great Confederation Ball at the Empress Hotel on Friday evening and the Serpentine Carnival on Saturday night at the Armories, where fifteen thousand attended, were events long to be remembered. There were 2,000 children in a gorgeous pageant, a living panorama of Canada's history from the earliest days up to the modern times. But there was no part of the proceedings which in any way matched for impressiveness the Sunday service in Beacon Hill Park, where twenty thousand heard the message from the Governor General and from the Hon. W. L. Mackenzie

King, read by the Administrator of British Columbia, Mr. Justice J. A. Macdonald, acting in this capacity in the absence of the Lieutenant-Governor of the province. Across the little park lake from the vast gathering of persons, stood the tents of the Canadian Scottish Regiment, in camp for the occasion. Their pickets stood about the lines, bayonets flashing in the sun. A massed choir of 1,000 voices and the Canadian Scottish band of fifty pieces sang and played, with the vast concourse of people joining in the hymns and anthems. Canada's national anthem was sung in two languages.

VANCOUVER.—Here, the roar of saluting guns, the music of many bands and the steady drone of aeroplane motors, mingling with the noise of the crowds, heralded the first day of the city's celebration and the opening of the most pretentious celebration program ever seen west of the Canadian Rockies. Three miles of parade, rivalled only by that of the capital city, attracted visitors from near and far, and hosts lined the streets to see it pass in all its glory.

Three thousand school children participated in a pageant at Hastings Park. Massed choirs of young voices sang there and a touching patriotic display charmed the 20,000 spectators. Friday night's entertainment was featured by fireworks and a floral festival.

The city paid tribute to its dead, killed in the European war, and decorations were placed on the graves of pioneers of the west, as was the case also in Victoria, and elsewhere where the builders of the new country lay buried.

NEW WESTMINSTER.—The procession was greater than anything ever before achieved. The whole of the celebrations of Confederation's anniversary were carried out with a solemnity highly commendable. There were such splendid figures as Charles G. Major, who knew many of the "Fathers of Confederation" personally before their deaths, marching in the long line. Mr. Major is now 85, but he did not hesitate to take a leading part in proceedings. He planted a tree, amid great ceremony, in memory of the builders of the Dominion. And he received a silver trowel in memory of the occasion, with a courtly bow, and fitting words of thanks.

Lord Willingdon's Jubilee message was read by Mayor A. W. Gray when a new flag was unfurled from a freshly erected flagpole and leaves of laurel and wreaths of flowers laid on the war cenotaph. This ceremony, particularly touching because the late Dr. E. J. Rothwell, M.L.A., was to have officiated, was New Westminister's tribute to her own and Canada's fallen. The new flag was dipped in honour and memory of the legislator who had been so long among the people of the city. The entertainment for the children on Saturday organized by the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, was a great success and there were thousands at the thanksgiving service at which W. J. Marks and Dr. A. M. Sanford, Columbia College, officiated.

ALICE ARM.—Away up in the little mining town of Alice Arm, the biggest celebration ever arranged by the little place was going forward. The greatest crowds of the town's history crowded the place. Parades, speeches, community singing, band concerts, under the masses of decorations which hung about the streets, made it a gala period indeed. Mounted marshals led the parade.

T. W. Falconer delivered an address on the "History of Confederation." H. F. Kergin, M.L.A., talked of the high ideals of the "Fathers of Confederation."

To these various addresses toughened old miners listened attentively, moved by the spirit of the day, sobered in their revels by the simple tribute of the far-northern camp to the creators of a vast and wealthy nation.

ANYOX.—Had the same sort of program, with sports rather predominating over all other lines of celebration.

CRANBROOK.—Celebrations here were strongly marked by patriotic fervour. A civic band led a procession of school children from the scene of the presentation of the National Jubilee medals, struck for the occasion, to the spot where the colours were raised early in the morning of July 1, and where a trumpeter played "the general salute". As the flag fluttered at the top of the pole and the notes of the bugle died, the crowd joined in the singing of the National Anthem. Following this, the Rev. F. V. Harrison read an invocation and Mayor Roberts read the message from the Governor General. A children's tableau was one of the prettiest of the functions, and the addresses of two juvenile orators, Miss Margaret McClure and Murray Garden, on "Confederation", two of the most interesting items of the lengthy program. Rain interrupted the proceedings but did not prevent Australia's National Band, at that time on tour of the continent, to join the line of march of the Cranbrook parade, and leading a horde of mounted Indians in full tribal costume.

CUMBERLAND AND COURTENAY.—These two towns, not far removed, held their own separate celebrations, enjoyed the greater part of the proceedings at the latter, the larger of the twin cities, where hundreds of loggers from Vancouver island camps thronged for holiday. In a great sports stadium Mr. Justice M. A. MacDonald spoke to the crowds assembled on the meaning of Confederation. There were many district notables on his platform. The whole proceedings were organized by the Native Sons of Canada. It was during his address that Mr. Justice MacDonald pointed out that Canada had shown the way to Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and the Irish Free State by her constitution. In this way her builders had made world history; had virtually laid the foundations of the empire.

CHILLIWACK.—Mayor J. H. Ashwell led the celebration in preparations and in culmination, and their success was largely due to his individual effort. School children were a feature here as everywhere, and there were visitors in town who represented their various provinces, and in costume, adding colour to the parade which otherwise might have been absent.

AGASSIZ.—Here there were nearly 2,000 to take part in the celebration which lasted three days, and ended with fitting solemnity. Indians bore a big part in the ceremonies and entered wholeheartedly into the spirit of the thing. The parade was virtually claimed by them. Their band was the best in it. Their warriors rode cayuses in its lines, and their women and children swarmed in carts of antiquity, old squaws with pipes clenched tightly in their teeth, and their children marching with usually stolid, open-eyed visages.

KELOWNA.—Dominion Day in Okanagan Valley found a large crowd of people in this city, and a parade led by a band of pipers was a long-to-be-remembered spectacle. Mayor Sutherland read the Governor General's message, and that from Canada's Prime Minister. Grote Stirling, M.P., spoke on "The Meaning of Confederation."

KAMLOOPS.—High in the mountains, Kamloops celebrated in Riverside Park where crowds heard Mayor A. E. Meighen, who led the Sunday services. Right Rev. W. R. Adams, Bishop of Cariboo, offered a prayer and invocation and other members of the clergy were present. Friday and Saturday were big days of festivity. The parade was colourful and of allegorical interest. In the evening there was a "sham battle".

Rev. A. M. Sanford, D.D., spoke on Friday on the history of Canada.

VERNON, COLDSTREAM, LAVINGTON, OYAMA, OKANAGAN LANDING journeyed to Vernon for the July 1 celebrations. There was a great display. The children of the four towns marched in the monster parade to the Cenotaph square where Mayor L. L. Stewart planted a maple tree in memory of Canada's pioneers.

Right Rev. A. J. Doull, Bishop of the Kootenay, lead the Dolson Park services of thanksgiving on Sunday evening and massed bands and choirs rendered beautiful musical numbers.

TRAIL.—The smokestacks of the huge Trail smelter ceased to belch during the three-days' celebration enjoyed by the little town. Sports were planned, children danced at the Maypole as they would do in some quaint Old Land village, and the workers from the plant rested and gave thanksgiving. The parade was made up largely of the children, lead by pipers of the Caledonia Society, whose efforts largely influenced the celebration.

PRINCE GEORGE.—A stampede of rough riders and cowmen from far away parts and a race meet where excellent stables entered their prize thoroughbreds featured the entertainment provided on the anniversary of Canada's Confederation at this town. H. G. Perry, M.L.A., opened the stampede formally.

On Friday there was a giant parade with the cowpunchers gathered there participating, mounted in their picturesque costumes and on multicoloured pintos, with big stock saddles and flowing, hairy "chaps."

George Jackland, a veteran of the Crimea War, broke the colours at a patriotic service held on Sunday.

PRINCE RUPERT.—Hon. T. D. Pattullo, Minister of Lands in the British Columbia cabinet, was the central figure of the big fish port's display. His address outlined Canada's history and spoke of the heritage and the duties of Canadians. Children's sports and a big parade, in which men from aboard the U.S.S. *Reno* participated, livened proceedings. In the evening Prince Rupert was a blaze of revelry. Mayor S. M. Newton led the parade. The Japanese population of the port joined heartily into the festivity, contributing a float to the civic parade and in other ways adding to the carnival spirit.

PENTICTON.—Music and pageantry, sports and a solemn Sunday service, was the outline of Penticton's program for the July 1, 2, and 3 celebrations. Reeve G. A. B. MacDonald read the official message from the Governor General and from Premier Mackenzie King, prior to Friday's pageant of school children.

SUMMERLAND, PEACHLAND and OLIVER People joined in the celebration. Men and women from the latter little farming centre followed their baseball team to Penticton and watched them win the four-town championship.

MISSION CITY.—In the county where British Columbia grows her best apples and where the crop output rivals that of the Okanagan, there was solemn celebration on Sunday and formal celebration on Friday. On this latter date the Deputy Minister of Public Works for British Columbia opened the new bridge which the government and the Canadian Pacific Railway assisted the people of Mission and Matsqui to construct. The townspeople laid the planking of the bridge themselves. J. A. Catherwood, M.L.A., asked Reeve Wren of Mission and Reeve McCallum of Matsqui to speak prior to the bridge's opening. Then he asked Deputy Minister Philip to cut the silken cord. For Matsqui and Mission City it was a tremendous day.

NANAIMO.—In a thriving city that coal has made famous built by the mines about it, made possible by the discovery of a young engineer, afterwards knighted, many years ago, a populace celebrated Canada's birthday. There were thousands there, for Nanaimo appealed to logging camps about there to send their contingents to compete with coal miners in the field and on the track. The lumbermen came. Men used to the axe, met men who swung the pick. Honours were even. But the celebration was ardent, enthusiastic. The parade was unusually fine, and Indians added not a little to its colour. Bands and choirs lent their aid in the thanksgiving services, where scores of families went to worship and admire a great deal the sacrifice and spirit of Canada's greatest leaders—the Fathers of Confederation. Nor did they forget in all their jollity to lay wreaths of flowers on the graves of pioneers and memorials to the soldiers of Canada, and of the empire, who served so gallantly more than ten years ago.

Throughout the length and breadth of Vancouver island, farther north into the almost wilderness that is the vast British Columbia interior, the smallest village flew a flag, the remotest farm-house noted the day and held it in reverence, remembering the great work of noble pioneers. And then these builders in the west went on about their labours, scarcely realizing perhaps, that they were carrying on, many of them, in the pioneer work which others had commenced.

MANITOBA

Report of the Celebration of the Diamond Jubilee throughout the Province of Manitoba as prepared by Mr. D. S. Woods, Secretary of the Provincial Organization, and presented at a meeting of the National Executive held Thursday, September 8, 1927.

The celebration of Canada's Diamond Jubilee of Confederation reached its climax in the great national gathering of July 1, 2 and 3. The effort made

by thousands of enthusiastic citizens and the success which crowned their hopes still lives and will be reflected down through the years of Canadian history in the reborn spirit of national unity that marked every phase of the celebration. In this brief review but a few of the outstanding features of the celebration can be recounted and hosts of enthusiastic workers must of necessity be overlooked. It is to be hoped that their names may find a place in local records to be recalled forty years hence when a full grown nation within the Empire celebrates at the century post.

Though lasting tribute is due the host of faithful workers in the local field one who was closely in touch with the progress of events cannot overlook the valuable service rendered by the Dominion Committee at Ottawa. The Honorary Secretary, Mr. C. G. Cowan, and his supporters responded to every reasonable demand and never failed where it lay within their power to assist. Dr. J. W. Dafoe, the provincial representative on the National Committee gave not only time and advice but as well placed the pages of his paper at the service of the provincial committee.

PROVINCIAL ORGANIZATION

Representative citizens of many organizations and communities within the province were called together by Premier Bracken on May 10, and a provincial committee with Sir James Aitkins as chairman elected to organize the province. The committee met on May 13 and appointed a nominating committee which in turn named the following sub-committees:—

1. Community Activities—Chairman, Hon. T. A. Crerar.
2. Church Services—Chairman, Dr. David Christie.
3. Participation of Schools—Chairman, Dr. Robert Fletcher.
4. The Press—Joint Chairmen, Messrs. D. B. MacRae and W. McCurdy.

The committee on Community Activities included all reeves, mayors and heads of service clubs throughout the province. The committee on Church Services included the heads of all religious denominations. The committee on the Participation of Schools included the heads of all teacher's associations and educational organizations. The Press committee included representatives of the daily and weekly press and the heads of the publicity departments of several large industrial organizations.

Premier Bracken and his Cabinet gave very sympathetic support and placed at the disposal of the committee ample funds to ensure effective organization.

The executive and various sub-committees held twenty-six meetings at all of which the very finest spirit of harmony and co-operation prevailed. The success of building up a live and smooth-working central organization, capable of functioning with a maximum of efficiency, was largely due to the organizing ability and enthusiasm of the chairman, Sir James Aitkins, who gave unsparingly of his time and kindly advice.

THE CALL FOR LOCAL ORGANIZATION

The provincial committee undertook to secure the co-operation of every individual in a position of authority or at the head of any service club throughout the province.

1. Two hundred and fifty personal letters were forwarded to the reeves and mayors of municipalities calling on them to head up the local organization within their respective areas. The response to this appeal was almost unanimous. In some municipalities owing to geographical difficulties it was inconvenient to organize in a municipal way and portions of municipalities grouped with neighbouring centres or several municipalities formed one unit for celebration purposes.

2. Two thousand letters signed personally by Sir James Aikins and a similar number over the name of Dr. Fletcher were sent to all teachers outside of Winnipeg, St. Boniface, Portage la Prairie and Brandon, calling on them to assist. Two thousand letters over Dr. Fletcher's name were sent to all secretary-treasurers of schools asking for their co-operation.

The response of the teachers throughout Manitoba was splendid. Not only did they give a great amount of time to the training of the children at the busiest time of the school year; not only did they adjourn the opening of holidays and take a prominent part in the celebration at the centres, but in many of the outlying districts they were the centre of the organization and the celebration. In many instances that never will be recorded one lone school or two or three together held a patriotic picnic and celebrated the national event in the only way possible.

3. Four hundred and fifty letters were sent scout troops, girl guide troops, women's institutes, other service clubs and the weekly press outside Winnipeg. These organizations took an active part in the celebration at the various centres.

4. The press committee prepared five articles for weekly papers in rural towns and villages while the publicity department of the Canadian National Railways translated these articles into nine languages for non-English papers. The Winnipeg *Daily Free Press* and the Winnipeg *Evening Tribune* gave freely of their editorial and news space and lost no opportunity to assist in the work.

5. Commissioner Lowry, of the Manitoba Telephones, placed the radio at the service of the committee and Mr. Rutland, operator of CKY, extended every courtesy to the radio committee. Short bulletins were sent out frequently during the noon hour. The nationalities concert over CKY on the evening of June 17 was the most unique feature of the publicity campaign. Representatives of twelve nationalities gave three-minute speeches in the native language. These were interspersed with musical selections by the Icelandic Choir, solos in French and instrumental music. Messrs. Bruce Campbell and Abbott sponsored this event and carried it through very successfully.

ASSISTANCE TO LOCAL COMMITTEES

The Provincial Executive endeavoured to assist local committees not only by creating a wide interest but as well by distributing ideas that would be of value in preparing a program for the celebration.

The bulletin prepared at Ottawa, "Organization for the Diamond Jubilee," was widely distributed. Nine hundred copies of the pageant booklet, "Diamond Jubilee of Confederation," was passed on to local committees and graded

schools. The communities committee prepared and distributed suggestive programs to all the smaller centres. Leaflets for patriotic community singing were widely distributed and centres put in touch with firms offering to supply flags, bunting, etc. A sub-committee of that on the participation of schools, under the chairmanship of Brother Joseph Fink, prepared a pamphlet on pageants and tableaux, a copy of which was forwarded to every school in the province. Mr. W. J. Healey, Provincial Librarian, rendered valuable assistance in this matter. The committee on church services prepared a form of service for the non-episcopal churches to be used on Sunday, July 3, and distributed 1,000 copies throughout the province. At the request of Rabbi Frank, 1,000 copies were prepared for use in the Jewish synagogues of Western Canada. The Department of Education distributed copies of the book "Sixty Years of Canadian Progress" to every school in the province. The heads of all episcopal churches issued a form of service for the congregations in their respective churches. In addition to what was done direct by the Department of Education, about 3,500 communications carrying suggestions and assistance for programs were sent from the provincial office.

MEDAL DISTRIBUTION

The Jubilee medal played a very important part in creating interest among the school children. It was an outstanding feature of the program where the distribution took place on the day of the celebration. Manitoba received 159,000 medals; 65,000 of these were shipped direct from Ottawa to the larger centres while 9,000 were distributed to individual schools through the provincial office; 4,000 were retained for closed schools and to meet any shortages that might be reported. With few exceptions the medals reached their destination in time for distribution on June 30 or July 1.

SPEAKERS

Speakers were provided for about twenty gatherings. Mr. E. K. Marshall, Col. G. A. Wells, Sir James Aikins, Mr. W. Wilson, Dr. W. A. McIntyre, Mr. Norman Black and others went out to country points and gave splendid assistance.

THE EXTENT OF THE CELEBRATION IN MANITOBA

If results justify the effort no committee would feel more deeply gratified than that of Manitoba. Never in her history has the province risen so unitedly to give expression to her gratitude and national aspirations. It is impossible to accurately name all of the centres celebrating. One hundred and sixty-two reported organizations, but many more were grouped with larger centres and many smaller gatherings were only heard of casually. In Winnipeg alone on June 30, medals were distributed and patriotic outdoor concerts held at 26 schools. Below is given a list of centres where celebrations are reported to have taken place:—

Winnipeg	Killarney	Pinawa	Roland
Transcona	Grandview	Ashern	Winkler
East Kildonan	Belmont	Kelwood	Ridgeville
Carman	Plum Coulee	Scandinavia	St. Pierre
Boissevain	Elkhorn	Lazare	Ebor
Selkirk	Oakville	Sifton	Elgin
Crandall	Point du Bois	Hamiota	Glenboro
Roblin	Ochre River	Elma	Lavenham
Lyleton	Scater	Caliento	Woodlands
Pierson	Hadashville	Alonsa	Gimli
Cartwright	St. Boniface	West Kildonan	Lac du Bonnet
Pilot Mound	Charleswood	Neepawa	St. Laurent
Lowe Farm	St. Andrews	Manitou	Steep Rock
Dominion City	Deloraine	Crystal City	McCreary
Tolstoi	Souris	Arnaud	Sandy Lake
Starbuck	Stonewall	Rapid City	Russell
Kenton	Dauphin	Gunton	Ethelbert
Elton	Swan River	Lundar	Gladstone
Holland	Waskada	Rosburn	Dufrost
Kawende	Hartney	Chatfield	Niverville
Arborg	Clearwater	Inglis	Pine Falls
Letellier	Darlingford	Brandon	Morden
Eriksdale	Morris	St. Charles	Birtle
Arden	Emerson	Little Britain	Melita
Clan William	Stuartburn	Gretna	Myrtle
Angusville	Reston	Virden	Sundown
St. Amelia	Oak Lake	Minnedosa	MacGregor
Broad Valley	Carberry	Gilbert Plains	Victoria Beach
Narcisse	Treherne	The Pas	Gypsumville
Marchand	Lake Frances	Napinka	East Bay
Plumas	Winnipeg Beach	Ninga	Vita
Portage la Prairie	Millbrook	Mather	

In addition to the above, group celebrations were held as follows:—

Stonewall, Tuelon, Stony Mountain, Balmoral, Komarno, Malonton, Kreuzburg, Meleb, and Rembrandt at Stonewall.

Carman, St. Claude, Elm Creek, Wingham, Fannystell, Roseisle, Myrtle, Kane, Brunkeld, Greysville, Miami and Sperling at Carman.

Treherne, Rathwell and Notre Dame de Lourdes at Treherne.

Benito, Durban, Kenville, Minitonas, Bowsman and Swan River at Swan River.

Neepawa and several centres nearby.

Besides all these were the isolated schools and groups of rural schools.

SOME FEATURES OF THE CELEBRATION

The official opening ceremony for the province took place at the main entrance to the Legislative Buildings at 9 a.m., July 1. Two thousand military

under the command of Major-General H. D. B. Ketchen were drawn up in front while thousands listened to the short religious ceremony conducted by Dr. J. A. Cormie of the United Church, and Archbishop Matheson and to the reading of the messages from King George and Viscount Willingdon, by His Honour Lieutenant-Governor Burrows. Amplifiers enstalled at the entrance made it possible for all to hear the messages and later to enjoy the program by radio from Parliament Hill, Ottawa.

WINNIPEG.—The Winnipeg Committee under the chairmanship of H. B. Shaw and the energetic secretary, Clark McBain, along with parade manager, Dr. Howden, and a host of energetic workers had spared no pains to score a triumph. The military parade under the command of Major-General Ketchen is fittingly described in the *Free Press Bulletin* of July 2. "One of the finest military demonstrations in the history of the city was witnessed Friday morning, when militia units marched through the streets in commemoration of the Diamond Jubilee of Confederation. . . . It was one of the best organized parades in years. The units taking part seemed to be trained to the minute and the bands were well spaced to not confuse the marchers."

Winnipeg *Tribune*, July 4: "The troops which paraded were the Winnipeg Company, Royal Canadian Volunteer Reserve; "A" squadron Lord Strathcona's Horse; 5th Field Brigade (13th, 17th, 19th, 38th Field Batteries and 11th Medium Battery) Canadian Artillery; 10th Signal Battalion; Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry; 1st Battalion Winnipeg Rifles; 1st Battalion Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders of Canada; 1st Battalion Winnipeg Grenadiers; 1st Battalion Winnipeg Light Infantry; 1st Machine Gun Squadron; 2nd Motor Machine Gun Brigade; 10th Battalion Canadian Machine Gun Corps; detachment Canadian Army Medical Corps; Royal Canadian Naval Cadets; Fort Garry Horse Cadets; Strathcona's Horse Cadets; Canadian Artillery Cadets; Highland Cadets; Winnipeg Grenadier Cadets; Winnipeg Light Infantry Cadets; St. Johns' College Cadets; St. Luke's Guards Cadet Corps.

The patriotic pageant of progress comprising 175 magnificent floats was one of the most spectacular sights ever witnessed in the city. "A thrilling, stupendous, kaleidoscope of colour and movement such as the west has never at any time seen before. . . . There was a colour and movement everywhere. Houses, buildings, cars and people flaunted the red, white and blue of Canada's ensign. . . . Tens of thousands of pushing, jostling happy people—children delirious with excitement, and patriotism at its highest pitch—watched the giant floats depicting every imaginable phase of Canada's history and progress." *Free Press Evening Bulletin*, July 2.

On Friday afternoon it is estimated that over 50,000 people assembled at Assiniboine Park. Gatherings representing more than 20 nationalities held picnics and programs under the flags of their native land. The massed choirs of all nationalities joined in a magnificent rendering of the national songs of Canada.

On Saturday evening a brilliant display of fireworks was given at Sargent Park. Commencing at 12.15 on Sunday, July 3, the following monuments were decorated: La Verendrye; Seven Oaks; Norquay; C.P.R.; Cartier; City Hall; Veterans; Queen Victoria, and Kinsemen.

The Thanksgiving Service held at the entrance to the Legislative Buildings from 3 to 4 p.m. on Sunday, July 3, fittingly closed the three days celebration of Canada's Diamond Jubilee of Confederation in Winnipeg. "Nearly 50,000 people representing every religious denomination and nationality gathered on the grounds of the Legislative Buildings Sunday afternoon for a great national Thanksgiving Service. . . . The setting for the service was wonderfully impressive. From the steps of the Legislative Building the great concourse of people spread in three directions to the street and overflowed to the pavements. Grouped on the steps were 1,340 choristers who led the singing, under the direction of John J. Moncrieff. Just below was the Princess Pats' band, supported by the Canadian Legion and Salvation Army bands under the direction of Captain James. At either sides at notables of state and church in the province of Manitoba. High up on the steps were grouped the clergy who took part in the great service—the greatest ever held in Winnipeg or the West." *Free Press Evening Bulletin*, July 4.

On Friday, July 1, St. Boniface and the suburbs of Winnipeg joined with the latter, but on July 2 and 3, Old St. Andrews and St. Boniface celebrated apart. At Old St. Andrews the celebration took the form of an old timers' picnic under the auspices of the Selkirk Association. Sir James Aikins was the speaker of the occasion.

ST. BONIFACE.—At St. Boniface on July 2 the Landing of La Verendrye was depicted in historic pageant. "With water sparkling, and bright sun shining, La Verendrye, the first white man to visit the site of Winnipeg and St. Boniface, came again along the waters of the Red river, in his picturesque equipage." (*Free Press Bulletin*, July 4.) The afternoon was given over to sports. In the evening an assemblage of notables from among whom Mr. J. W. Sifton, Premier John Bracken and Hon. Mr. Hoey contributed to the program in honour of Miss Simone Landry, winner of the patriotic oratorical contest for the Dominion, fittingly closed the day's celebration in which both English and French co-operated as one people.

Shortly after 3 p.m. on Sunday, July 3, the coming of Tache was depicted in pageant. "Following the greetings the party led by the bishop and other members of the clergy, left the shore and entered the St. Boniface cathedral where, as on the actual day of their arrival, August 25, 1845, a "Te Deum" was sung The gigantic cathedral having a capacity of about 3,000 persons, was packed to the limit and hundreds crowded the doorways in an effort to get a view of the historic and colourful ceremony." (*Free Press*, July 4.)

Great credit is due Mayor Swain, the St. Boniface Board of Trade and the clergy who with the assistance of practically every organization in the cathedral city undertook one of the most elaborate celebrations ever held on that historic ground.

BRANDON.—The celebration in Brandon was the most outstanding event of its kind ever held in that city. Three thousand school children joined in the great parade, in pageant and massed chorus. Amplifiers were secured enabling thousands to join in the Thanksgiving Service on Sunday afternoon. A massed

band and choir representing all the churches in the city led the music. Superintendent Neelin, Chairman of the Program Committee, his staff of teachers and citizens from all walks of life gave unsparingly of their time to make the celebration stand out as one long to be remembered by the residents of the Wheat City.

STONEWALL.—Mayor Arundel and his enthusiastic supporters in Stonewall and neighbouring villages undertook to convey by train and auto, free of charge, all the children from the municipalities of Rockwood, Kreuzburg, Bifrost as far north as Arborg and the northeastern portion of Rosser. Children of all nationalities in the area formed the great throng that crowded Stonewall Park. The medals were distributed by schools; Mayor Arundel, Sir James Aikins and others addressed the gathering; and an interesting program of sports was held; lunch was provided for all, by the Stonewall ladies. It was a great day, the first of its kind for many a little non-English boy and girl.

CARMAN.—The municipalities of Roland, Thompson, Dufferin, Grey and Carman town united in the celebration at the latter point. The reeves and councillors of each municipality, headed by Mayor Doyle of Carman, along with many old timers of the district, joined in a mile long parade which was ablaze with colour. Twenty floats were entered by urban and rural schools. "Genuine community effort was responsible for sending the big annual fair of the Dufferin Agricultural Society and Carman's Diamond Jubilee celebration away to an auspicious start. The day was devoted principally to the children of the district . . . and a monster parade opened the program The gaily attired boys and girls, 2,000 in number, were massed on the grandstand, where a patriotic program was featured by a stirring address by Sir James Aikins.

MORDEN.—Morden put over a program that had several features all its own. Amplifiers in the tower of the Post Office brought the program at Parliament Hill, Ottawa, to hundreds of interested hearers. Medals were distributed to the school children before the parade started. Twelve magnificent historical floats were a striking feature of the parade. Judge Locke, Mr. J. H. Black, K.C., and others addressed the great gathering in Morden Park. Evening saw the Mardi Gras procession through the streets, followed by fireworks, bonfires and carnival dance. On Sunday, July 3, a united church service was held in the covered grandstand at the Exhibition Grounds.

THE PAS.—Mayor Burt and his energetic committee at The Pas staged a three-day celebration. Friday evening was given to community singing in English; Saturday evening to French folk songs and old-time dances, and Sunday to a united Thanksgiving service.

At Little Gypsumville they celebrated for three days.

GRETNA.—Gretna united twenty-two school districts, largely Mennonite, and put forth an effort that far exceeded anything formerly attempted in that area. Great credit is due Mr. G. Neufeld and his committee for their ambitious program.

THE RURAL PICNIC.—From little Selater, midway between Ethelbert and Swan River, where the population is entirely Ruthenian, comes a message descriptive of what was done in many an outlying field. It can best be described in the words of Mrs. Mary Wilson, teacher of Christiana rural school. "The teachers of Selater school and myself combined our pupils for that day It was rather hard for us, but however we got our trustees and others interested in the matter. I marched my pupils (around fifty) two and one-half miles to Selater school, two boys in front carrying a banner and each pupil with a little flag. When we arrived at the other school grounds we got the pupils of both schools into marching order and marched to music. They saluted the flag, sang O Canada, The Maple Leaf, God Save the King, etc. We each had a program of recitations and readings suitable for the occasion and one of the pupils recited "In Flanders Fields". Mr. Hyrshowy spoke to the children about Confederation. Lunch was served by the district, ice cream, oranges, apples, etc. Then more games for the children It was the first time in a great number of years so many people met together and had such a nice time in Selater". How delightful and helpful it is to see this picture where opportunity for a celebration is so limited.

One could go on indefinitely giving short sketches of the joyous response that was seen in every city, town, village and hamlet, but this is sufficient to illustrate the tremendous effort and the magnificent success that attended the celebration of Canada's Diamond Jubilee in the province of Manitoba. It mattered not whether the community was large or small; Jewish, Protestant or Catholic; English, Mennonite, French, Icelandic or Ruthenian. The thought that inspired the effort was the same, "this is our country". The effort was grand, the spirit of unity magnificent and the celebration a real national triumph.

NOVA SCOTIA

Report of the Celebration of the Diamond Jubilee of Confederation in the Province of Nova Scotia as prepared by Mr. L. W. Fraser, Secretary of the Provincial Organization, and presented at a meeting of the National Committee held on Thursday, September 8, 1927.

HALIFAX.—The capital city of the province played a leading part in the Jubilee Celebration and the local demonstration was magnificent both in its scope and in its significance. The city was decorated in an elaborate manner and the demonstration was opened by a midnight parade ushering in the Confederation Day. A splendid pageant presented by 1,500 school children in red, white and blue uniforms was witnessed on the evening of July 1 by fully 30,000 people. Earlier in the day the graves of four Fathers of Confederation were decorated. On the evening of July 2 there was a monster parade through the streets of Halifax and on the following afternoon the Sunday Thanksgiving Service was observed.

WOLFVILLE.—The Annapolis Valley towns of Wolfville, Kentville and Hantsport with large representations from surrounding districts celebrated the Jubilee

in Wolfville. The three-day program was very extensive and included monster patriotic, as well as religious, Thanksgiving demonstrations. There was a large parade in the morning of the 1st July and in the evening of that day over 3,000 people gathered at University Hall to hear speeches delivered by the Premier of Nova Scotia and others. On the evening of July 2 a great musical festival was held in the same auditorium and on Sunday the 3rd, a large thanksgiving service. Great bonfires were lit at strategic points throughout the country.

SYDNEY.—A monster procession was the chief feature. Included in this procession were many notables, clergymen, French officers and detachments Italian scouts, Ukrainian band, coloured band, Polish society, etc. Messages of State were read and patriotic addresses given. Sports were held. In the evening of the 1st the MicMac Indians gave exhibitions of war dances, moose calls, etc. A monster bonfire visible over thirty-five miles away was lit. On July 2 Jubilee medals were presented. Sports were the order of the day. On Sunday special service was held also. A copper box containing photographs, stamps, coins, etc., is to be locked this year and opened in 1967.

TRURO.—Church service held. Old Psalms sung. Wreaths placed on the grave of the late Sir Adams G. Archibald by the Boy Scouts. Sports were held. Band Concerts and fireworks ended a "memorable day."

GLACE BAY.—Over 2,000 school children bearing flags, standards and banners took part in big morning parade. Speeches suitable to the occasion were delivered. In the parade were Mr. and Mrs. James Croak of New Aberdeen, parents of Pte. John Bernard Croak, V.C., etc., well known in war circles. Pictures of well known Fathers of Confederation were prominently displayed on the Post Office.

NEW GLASGOW.—Monster parade was held consisting of about 1,300 school children. The children gave several patriotic songs and then Mr. John Doull, M.P.P., addressed them as did Col. Thos. Cantley, M.P. Special thanksgiving service was held on July 3. Display of fireworks.

WINDSOR.—Parade of school children carrying flags. Salutation of flag. Patriotic songs and addresses. Presentation of medals. About 1,500 children took part.

AMHERST.—Planting of tree in memory of the late Hon. E. B. Chandler by Mrs. Helen Muncey, one of his relatives. A wreath from Ottawa was laid on Hon. R. B. Dickey's grave with suitable ceremony. Band concert, bonfire and fireworks.

SPRINGHILL.—Parade was held and then speeches given. Later there were sports and folk dances by children. Fireworks were set off. On Sunday the 3rd, community service took place.

PARRSBORO.—Parade was held. A spectacular display of fireworks was exhibited. Town was very well decorated. An interesting feature of the occasion was the lighting of a large signal bonfire on a high headland of Minas Basin,

being answered by similar beacons on Cape Blomidon and other points on the opposite shores of the Basin. On Sunday, July 3, a thanksgiving service was held.

SYDNEY MINES.—Large and enthusiastic crowds lined the streets during days and nights. All buildings suitably decorated. July 1st was devoted to sports. On July 2, a monster parade was held and about 1,800 school children received medals. Later crowds were addressed by the Mayor and the various Clergy. Picnic held by Fire Department and Band Concert given. At night a large bonfire was lighted. Thanksgiving exercises were held in the various churches on July 3.

DARTMOUTH.—"Was a complete success from all points of view." Monster parade was held. Royal salute at noon. Suitable songs were sung and readings and recitations given. Sports occupied a part of the day.

ANNAPOLIS ROYAL.—Features of the decorations here were two of the old Nova Scotia flags. Crowds of between two and three thousand visited the town. A procession was held. In this a special prize was given for characterization of Rose Fortuen, the historic truckwoman of Annapolis Royal, a character unique in North America. Rule Britannia was sung as well as the other customary patriotic songs.

KENTVILLE.—Kentville was in gala attire but the citizens went to Wolfville and co-operated to make a celebration never equalled in the history of the province.

LUNenburg.—The interesting feature of Lunenburg's celebration was the naming of the square on which the soldier's monuments is placed. It was called "Jubilee." A large parade was held.

SHELburne.—"Loyalist Shelburne was ablaze with colours to-day." Many sports and bonfires. Dance was held. The celebration spirit invaded every corner of the town and all its people. An exhibition of sea-plane flying was also given. Exercises were held at the Loyalist monument and the Soldier's monument. The third tablet on the monument was unveiled by Hon. J. L. Ralston.

STEWIACKE.—Program began with a dedication service. About 175 school children took part. The town square was named "Canada Place" by the Mayor. Messages of State were read. An address on Confederation was given by Mr. Wm. Holesworth, the oldest born citizen who voted for Confederation. A large picnic was held and sports took place.

YARMOUTH.—A splendid parade of beautiful floats was the chief feature. The King's message was read and Hon. Mr. Ralston delivered a brilliant oration on Confederation. A display of fireworks then took place. Sports were held.

NORTH SYDNEY.—King's address was read and patriotic songs were sung. After the speeches the pageant "Britannia" was presented. The parade was one of the features.

DOMINION.—A parade took place in which school children took part, this ending in a picnic field where speeches, etc., were given.

MAHONE BAY.—Mahone Bay acted in conjunction with Bridgewater. A piece of land was given by the Women's institute for a public park and was named "Jubilee." A Maple was planted here and songs, addresses and readings given. On the 3rd, the prescribed Thanksgiving Service was carried out.

STELLARTON.—Town was gaily decorated. A procession was held in which about a thousand school children took part. The salute was given to the flag and patriot songs sung. Sports were held and there was a splendid display of fireworks. A notable incident in the parade was the presence of Hannah Cameron, who was teaching during Confederation Year and who has been teaching almost continuously since that date. The churches held special services, the names of those who made the supreme sacrifice being read at these. Last Post was sounded and a suitable address given.

MIDDLETON.—Middleton like the other towns held a parade. A patriotic pageant entitled "A Romance of Canada" was held in the arena and was attended by 800 people, the largest number ever to attend an indoor function in that county.

OXFORD.—Town was in gala attire. A Confederation float was carried out. Service at Soldier's Memorial. Sports were held, these including fiddling dancing contests. A beautiful display of fireworks. On Sunday there were suitable services.

BERWICK.—Berwick celebrated with Wolfville. On Sunday, July 3, a community service was held, about 1,200 people being present, about 500 being school children. Patriotic songs were sung.

EAST AMHERST.—Formed part of Amherst's celebration. Community gathered at the birthplace of Sir Chas. Tupper. Mrs. R. C. Fuller, his niece, here planted a maple tree. Patriotic songs were sung.

WEST AMHERST.—Planting a tree in memory of late Hon. R. B. Dickey at his birthplace by his nephew, Dr. C. W. Bliss, was outstanding event. Addresses and patriotic songs.

CALEDONIA, QUEENS CO.—Presentation of medals and banners followed by a program of patriotic songs and readings. Sports and picnic held. Fireworks. On Sunday, July 3, a thanksgiving service was held.

CANSO.—"Whole celebration a tremendous success." Procession fully a mile long. Laying of wreaths on War Memorial. Last Post sounded, and silence observed. Royal speeches were read. Flag saluted. A program of field sports carried out. Fireworks numerous.

Ticke school united with Canso school. Parade, placing of wreaths. Sports and singing of patriotic songs.

RIVER JOHN.—Celebration “produced a good effect on the community generally”. Patriotic songs were sung and speeches delivered, these being followed by games and sports. On Sunday, the 3rd, the national thanksgiving service was held.

JOGGINS.—Parade was chief feature. Patriotic speeches and recitations were delivered. Races formed part of the program.

TATAMAGOUCHE.—Main function was a public meeting where the gathering was the largest seen in the village for many years. Speeches on Canada were given and songs sung. On Sunday national thanksgiving service was served. “All glad to do their share and entered wholeheartedly into the Jubilee celebration”.

LOUISBURG.—Parade and sports formed order of the day. Patriotic services held.

PUGWASH.—Procession to soldiers’ monument and here addresses and choruses given. Field meet was held.

PLYMOUTH.—Children played most important part here. Besides singing “O Canada” and the National Anthem, several appropriate selections were rendered. After their local celebration many of the children went to Yarmouth and participated in the large functions. Flag and bunting procession.

LITTLE BRAS D’OR (Sacred Heart Convent).—Rural schools went into celebration at North Sydney where some formed one of the floats. The rest marched through the community with raised flags and sang patriotic songs. After this refreshments were served and games played and then the Jubilee medals presented.

LOWER L’ARDOISE, N.S.—Songs and dialogues formed the order for the day. Music on the violin and the accordeon. Being French, “La Patrie” was sung and also “O Canada”. A procession took place.

SHAG HARBOUR.—Here, besides singing, suitable addresses, readings took place. The clergy played a large part in these.

SCOTT’S BAY.—A very small village but entered most heartily into the Jubilee spirit. Games, races, etc., were held. Poles of red, white and blue similar to May poles surmounted by Union Jacks were made for each child. The school children sang “My Native Canada”. In evening the oldest inhabitants gave speeches and day ended with a dance, the hall being decorated with patriotic flags.

NORTH RANGE.—Flag was raised and salutation given and then children conveyed to Digby to take part in the celebration there. This on July 1. On July 3 national program was carried out. Most impressive part was the reading of the official messages. Moment of silent prayer was very effective.

UPPER NORTH SYDNEY.—Patriotic addresses, songs and exercises and salutation of the flag.

IONA.—Schools of McKinnon's Harbour, Ottawa Brook and Iona united for program. Essays, recitations, playlets were given as also songs including "Empire is our Country" and "My Own Canadian Home". An address on Joseph Howe was given. Violin selections and gaelic songs were features.

GOLDBORO.—Goldboro and Isaac's Harbour joined. A large picnic was held. Sports were indulged in. Several flag drills took place and patriotic songs were sung. Bonfires and fireworks were very numerous. The celebration made a lasting impression.

RIVER HEBERT.—Songs and drills were prominent. Parade was held and ringing of chimes from New Carillon was relayed by radio. Sports were indulged in.

IMPEROYAL.—Imperoyal, Woodside, Wellington and S. Eastern Passage schools united. Salutation of glad and patriotic songs. Addresses and presentation of Confederation medals.

JEDDORE.—Schools of Oyster Pond, East and West Jeddore and Upper and Lower Lakeville united. Parade took place to the Soldiers' Memorial at Oyster Pond. Bridge which was decorated. Beautifully decorated procession arrived from Musquodoboit Harbour. Over 500 present. Medals presented.

SMITH'S COVE.—Procession took place with much patriotic singing. Salutation of flag upheld by the draped figure of a young woman with Maple Leaf in hand. Medals presented and meeting closed with National Anthem.

NAPPAN.—Tree was planted by Hon. Percy C. Black in memory of his relative, the late Hon. Jonathan McCully. Wreath was deposited on Soldiers' Monument and patriotic songs were sung.

CAPE NEGRO.—As many of the inhabitants went to Shelburne the celebration was held on the 3rd when the patriotic program, "The Message of the Bells", was carried out. Flag exercises were given and medals presented.

SPRINGSIDE.—Newton Mills and Eastville were joined to Springside for the celebration. About 300 took part. Salutation of flag, singing of suitable songs and recitations and placing of wreaths on the Great War Memorial formed features of the celebration. Last Post was sounded and silence observed.

DE BERT.—One hundred and fifty children taking part. Children attired with red, white and blue stripes. Medals and flags were presented. Planting of Maple Tree in a site laid aside for memorial purposes, every child present placing some earth as did all citizens over sixty years. Readings, exercises, songs suitable to the occasion were held. Sports took place.

HILL GROVE.—Joined with Digby. A flag parade was held. Suitable songs were sung.

WEST GORE.—Addresses, readings, recitations and songs given. Some of the outstanding recitations were "Canadian Born" by E. Pauline Johnson. "My Country First". A sports program was carried out. Community supper took place under the maples.

MOUNT UNIACKE.—Celebration took place in the church there. Flag salutation took place after which there was singing of patriotic songs, readings, etc.

BROOKLYN.—Joined in the celebration at Yarmouth with a float. Patriotic songs were sung, etc.

FLANDFORD.—A flag procession took place. A patriotic program was given by the children and addresses made. Medals were distributed and a silver collection taken for the Red Cross.

MALAGASH.—Salutation of flag. Presentation of Confederation medals by D. G. McKenzie, M.P.P. Songs, drills, recitations were given and sports held.

MUSQUODOBOIT HBR.—A parade representing the various modes of travel from earliest time of habitation there, floats, etc., was held. A beautiful little pageant entitled "Miss Canada Comes of Age" was presented.

MEAGHER'S GRANT.—Patriotic address given and also patriotic songs and recitations. The school children decorated the soldiers' graves with maple wreaths.

ELDERBANK.—A flag and banner procession was held. The Soldiers' Memorial was decorated and a maple tree planted to commemorate Confederation.

MIDDLE MUSQUODOBOIT.—A big parade was held, one of the outstanding features of which was the "Canada Float". A memorial service was held and a maple tree planted after which a picnic was held.

MELFORD.—Parade was held. Lunch served. Games played and pictures taken. Medals very much appreciated.

ELMSDALE.—Elmsdale's celebration began with a patriotic song. Then came recitations, flag drill, more choruses and then some speeches. The Jubilee medals were then presented. A parade was held to the village square where wreaths were laid on the War Memorial, these wreaths being the work of a returned soldier. Special services were held on Sunday the 3rd.

AVONPORT.—Avonport and Wolfville were together. A maple tree was planted and wreaths placed on Soldier's Memorial. Designation of Sir Chas. Tupper tree. Parade. Historical pageant and program of sports. Musical Festival. Community picnic and united service of thanksgiving.

HARRINGTON.—Harrington, Moose Head, Moser River, Necum Teuch and Ecum Secum Bridge united for the celebration. Addresses were given and songs were sung. The children then marched with flags and gave a flag drill and some patriotic recitations. Three maple trees were planted. A picnic was held.

BASS RIVER.—Bass River following the example of the other provincial towns held a parade as the chief function. A band concert and community picnic was held.

SANDY COVE.—Patriotic meetings were held. Centreville united with Sandy Cove for the celebration. Salutation of flag. Suitable songs were sung, and addresses given.

BAYHEAD.—Bayhead celebrated the Jubilee in the form of a picnic. Flag drill was carried through. Songs and addresses given.

PORT WILLIAMS.—Pledge to flag and salutation of same. Observation of two minutes silence. Patriotic songs were sung and recitations given. Address and presentation of Jubilee medals. Then joined in with Wolfville.

Celebrations were also held at

Antigonish,	Port Hood,	Barra Glen,
New Waterford,	Weymouth,	Carleton,
Westville,	Boisdale,	East Folley Mtn.,
Baddeck Southside,	Dayton,	Grass Cove,
Cloverville,	Granville Ferry,	Liscombe,
Forbes Point,	Highlands North,	Lower Washabuck,
Higbury, R.R. No. 3,	Lower Burnside,	Middle Stewiacke,
Lochaber,	Martin's Brook,	Pubnico—
Martock,	Ogden,	Lower West,
Nyanza,	St. Columba,	Middle West,
Southampton,	Liverpool,	Upper West,
Inverness,	Shubenacadie,	Truro, R.R. No. 1.

ONTARIO

Report of the Celebration of the Diamond Jubilee throughout the Province of Ontario, presented at a meeting of the National Executive held Thursday, September 8, 1927.

Memorable public celebrations signalized the Diamond Jubilee of Canadian Confederation all over Ontario. The smaller local centres vied with the larger towns and cities in making all these demonstrations impressive and joyous. In its general character the observance of the Jubilee was epochal, considered as an expression of loyalty and patriotic spirit by the people of the province whose unity and common love for their country and its institutions perhaps never before on the occasion of a national festival found means of demonstration in so many and varied ways.

Preparations for the celebration had been set in motion early in the Jubilee year by the provincial Government, and in these preparations the personal influence of the Premier, Hon. G. H. Ferguson, as Minister of Education, was particularly exerted, bringing a characteristic popular response.

MESSAGE FROM HIS MAJESTY

The Government of Ontario received through His Excellency the Governor General, greetings from His Gracious Majesty, the King, in connection with the Diamond Jubilee of Confederation, which is published elsewhere.

LEGISLATIVE PREPARATIONS

The Lieutenant-Governor in the speech delivered at the opening of the Legislative Assembly, February 2, made the following reference to the subject of the Jubilee:—

"As Canadians we look forward with keen interest to the approaching commemoration of the Diamond Jubilee of Confederation during the present year. The significance of the event is enhanced by the announcement that, circumstances permitting, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will visit Canada on that occasion. I trust that the Jubilee celebration in recalling many memorable events in our history will tend to cement the bonds which unite all the provinces of this great Dominion."

EMPIRE DAY

In anticipation of Empire Day, May 23, the Premier, as Minister of Education, issued an illustrated pamphlet of sixty pages in the form of a message to the schools, in which he said:—

"It is a pleasure and a duty to express my hearty good wishes to the trustees, the teachers and the pupils of the schools of Ontario for a successful celebration of Empire Day. The pleasure arises from the sense of pride and satisfaction which any Canadian must feel when he contemplates the achievements and solid progress of this great province; and it is my duty as Minister of Education to convey to you all the congratulations of the Government upon the work you have done during the year.

"This is the sixtieth anniversary of the Dominion—a fitting occasion on which to acknowledge with gratitude the many blessings that have been bestowed upon our country by Divine Providence; a time to reflect upon the place occupied by Canada in this wonderful era of the modern world; a time to recall the patriotic and unselfish deeds of our fathers and grandfathers who by their faith and labour made possible all the liberty and security we now enjoy.

"It has seemed to me and to others that the school ceremonies usually connected with Empire Day should also mark what is called the Diamond Jubilee of Confederation, and that the two events so closely related to each other should happily be joined in one commemoration. For what did the Fathers of Confederation do sixty years ago except to declare their attachment to the Empire and to found a new state on British foundations? Canada was the first self-governing Dominion to be formed within the Empire. It was our example that inspired others to follow in the same path. It was our experience that was useful in the creation of other British Dominions. The Fathers of Confederation in 1867 were invited to consider other courses of action. The provinces could have remained divided and gone their several ways, and some faint-hearted persons advocated that policy. They could have joined their fortunes to a foreign country. They could have formed an independent republic and cut loose from traditions and principles of government which were our most precious inheritance.

"But the Fathers of Confederation had a clearer vision than that. They looked far ahead into the future and decided for complete national control along with continued devotion to the Empire. It is for this we should now honour them and on no date more suitably than Empire Day. The actual birthday of Canada comes on July 1; but the schools are closed by that time and therefore I earnestly invite you to remember the national triumph when you loyally and faithfully celebrate imperial unity.

"We hold a vaster empire than has been!
Nigh half the race of man is subject to our king!
Nigh half the wide, wide world is ours in fee!
And where his rule comes all are free.

"G. HOWARD FERGUSON,
"Minister of Education."

SCHOOLS PREPARE FOR JUBILEE

The exercises of Empire Day in the schools of the province thus began the Diamond Jubilee celebration. There was a distribution to all schools of a pamphlet, "The Crowning of Canada," a Jubilee Confederation Pageant by Miss Nellie Medd, teacher, Exeter, Ont.

At a request of the National Committee at Ottawa, the Minister of Education provided an examination test on Canadian History with special reference to the Confederation era. The examination question paper was prepared at the department and sent to all the schools in the province. In the cases of the Public and Separate schools the National Committee provided for each inspectorate one silver and three bronze medals for the candidates obtaining the highest marks in the special examination paper. In the cases of the High and Continuation Schools the National Committee provided two gold, five silver and ten bronze medals. In the cases of the Public and Separate schools the awards were made by the local High school entrance boards. In the cases of the Secondary schools the awards were made by a committee appointed under the minister. The interest in the competition throughout the province was quite marked.

In view of the proposal made by the National Committee, a medal was provided for every school child in Ontario or elsewhere, and the distribution was made through the school inspectors. A genuine interest in the celebration was evinced in very large number of the schools, and in addition there were historical pageants. A number of schools produced with great success the pageant written by an Ontario teacher already mentioned. The teachers of the province took an ardent interest in all arrangements for the celebration in the schools. The Empire Day booklet distributed by the Minister of Education was everywhere found of valuable assistance to the teachers, its contents including historical material suitable both for teachers and pupils.

TEACHING THE WORK OF THE FATHERS

By direction of the minister there was also prepared and circulated a pamphlet on the Fathers of Confederation. This pamphlet was sent out to all the Public and Separate schools in Ontario and will become part of the course of study in history. Commencing with 1928 the question paper in history for the High School Entrance Examination will test candidates as to their knowledge of the Fathers of Confederation.

In addition to the school activities closely connected with the work of the National Committee, local school boards, in the larger centres especially, took additional steps to enhance the meaning of the celebration for the pupils.

RESOLUTION PASSED BY LEGISLATURE

On March 31, on the motion of the Premier, Hon. G. H. Ferguson, seconded by Mr. Sinclair, leader of the Liberal Opposition, the following motion was carried by unanimous assent in the Legislative Assembly:—

"Resolved on this important occasion in the history of our country, when we are about to celebrate the Diamond Jubilee of Confederation, this House unanimously desires to place on record its profound sense of the notable progress the Dominion of Canada and especially the province of Ontario have made during the past sixty years.

"While the people of Ontario rejoice in the advancement of the province along many and varied lines of enterprise, the betterment of the conditions of life and the moral, social and material advances of the community, we value all these advantages in proportion as they contribute to the general welfare of the whole Dominion and of the Empire in which we have a common citizenship.

"Realizing that the spirit of unity, co-operation and conciliation that inspired the Fathers of Confederation is as essential to-day as it ever was to the welfare of our country, this House extends its most cordial greetings to all our sister provinces as well as to Canadians everywhere, and earnestly hopes that the approaching celebration of the Diamond Jubilee of Confederation will be an occasion for knitting together more closely all the various provinces in a spirit of goodwill and co-operation, and that it will serve to renew the devotion to high ideals and the realization of public responsibilities which have long been characteristic of the Canadian people.

"To this end this Legislative Assembly earnestly recommends that all public bodies, including municipal councils, school boards, patriotic, business and fraternal organizations, utilize every available means for commemorating the Diamond Jubilee of Confederation, so that it may be accomplished in a manner that will worthily express the patriotism of the people of Canada and will serve to impress the world with our devotion to our country and our abiding faith in its future and in the permanence of our liberties and institutions.

"The members of this Legislative Assembly furthermore desire to associate themselves with all other Canadians in sincere and humble gratitude to Divine Providence for the manifold blessings we have enjoyed in the past as well as for the assurance of peace, comfort and happiness in the days that are to come."

The speech of the Lieutenant-Governor at the closing of the Legislative Assembly, April 5, contained the following paragraph:—

"I desire at the outset to commend the expression of devotion to our country and faith in its future that characterizes your unanimous deliverance in the Diamond Jubilee of Confederation. I join heartily with you in the hope that the occasion will be fittingly observed and will knit more closely together the various provinces and people of our great Dominion."

AUSPICIOUS WEATHER AND LARGE CROWDS

Jubilee week with which came radiant weather, attracted unprecedented crowds to Toronto, and many of the visitors from the United States and other foreign countries stayed on either in the city or at holiday resorts throughout the province, waiting the coming of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, who with his brother, Prince George, Right Hon. Stanley Baldwin, Premier of Great Britain, and Mrs. Baldwin, landed at Quebec, July 30, and were due to be in Toronto over the week-end of the first week of August. Toronto retained its festival appearance during the whole of the months of July and August for this reason, and because H.R.H. the Prince of Wales promised a return visit on August 29, to throw open on the following day the new eastern gates to the Canadian National Exhibition, "the Princes Gates." All arrangements for the ceremony in connection with the Jubilee entrance to the exhibition grounds were announced by the Exhibition Association on June 24. The City Council also had appointed a special committee to take charge of arrangements for the celebration of the Diamond Jubilee. This committee did its work very well.

IMPERIAL ORDER DAUGHTERS OF THE EMPIRE

The historic pageant presented with great success in Massey Hall under direction of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire, Municipal Chapter, Toronto, was written by Amy Sternburg, a dramatization of Canadian history, with scenes illustrating the vast resources and their present day development in the different provinces. The pageant began with the landing of Cartier, after which the exploration of the St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes, arrival of the Recollets, development of New France under Frontenac, the military struggles with the British, introducing Louisburg and Acadia, landing of the Ursulines, Fall of Quebec, explorations of Alexander Mackenzie, the United Empire Loyalists, death of Brock, Confederation, homesteading in the West, were among the scenes passed in review. Sixty years of Confederation afforded scenes of human happiness and national wealth in all parts of Canada.

DECORATING GRAVES OF THE FATHERS

On June 29, the Toronto District Boy Scouts' Association decorated the graves of Hon. George Brown in the Necropolis and of Sir Oliver Mowat in Mount Pleasant Cemetery; also the graves of Sir William Howland and Hon. James Cockburn in St. James Cemetery.

June 30 saw the city arrayed in gala dress, with bunting and flags profusely displayed in all business and residential sections, many business buildings emulating the decorations placed on the public buildings. Thousands of shields had been disposed of by War Veterans.

MEANING OF THE JUBILEE

In the issue of the *Globe*, June 30, Premier G. H. Ferguson said:—

"In the Jubilee Celebration Canada is proclaiming to the world the important advance it has made during the past sixty years, and is drawing attention to the well-founded expectations of still greater achievements in the future. But beyond this the special significance of the occasion lies in the progress and development which have resulted from the unification of the comparatively small and scattered communities of British North America into a great Dominion under the guiding genius of Canadian statesmanship and the protection of British institutions."

THE PRESS AND THE JUBILEE

The deep note of loyalty to empire was struck by the press of Toronto and of the entire province. In all the cities and many of the towns, the newspapers printed illustrated special editions devoted to the historical and constitutional side of the Canadian development, whilst the growth of agriculture, manufacturing and commerce were also dealt with in striking articles and pictures. The contribution of the press of Ontario to the popular objects of the celebration was of outstanding value.

MESSAGE TO THE PREMIER OF CANADA

On July 1, Hon. G. H. Ferguson, Premier, sent the following message to Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Premier of Canada:—

“HON. W. L. MACKENZIE KING, Prime Minister of Canada, Ottawa:

“On the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee of Confederation I desire to extend to you as Prime Minister of Canada and to the federal Government, on behalf of the people of Ontario, hearty felicitations on the progress our Dominion has made during the past sixty years towards the realization of the aspirations of the Founders of Canada. That progress is a vindication of the vision and faith of the Fathers of Confederation, and is also an assurance of the future of this country. We earnestly hope that the spirit of unity and co-operation that made confederation possible will prevail to an increasing degree as the years go by, and will serve to strengthen and consolidate our country as well as to knit together the various portions of our great empire as the bulwarks of liberty and constitutional and popular government.

“G. H. FERGUSON.”

JUBILEE GREETINGS TO QUEBEC

Mr. Ferguson also sent a message to Premier Taschereau of Quebec, and to the premiers of the other provinces of Canada.

“Ontario joins heartily with the province of Quebec and all our sister provinces throughout the Dominion in celebrating the Diamond Jubilee of Confederation. Our people rejoice to participate in the patriotic feelings this historic occasion engenders. We adhere firmly to the principles of unity and co-operation exemplified and taught by the Fathers of Confederation, and can bear testimony to the vindication of their vision and faith. Looking to the future with similar confidence and patriotism we can see a fuller realization of our aspirations as Canadians when the greatness and prosperity of Canada will be amply established and will contribute to the prestige and stability of our empire as an influence for good throughout the world.

“G. H. FERGUSON.”

ONTARIO PEOPLE CONGRATULATED

A message to the people of Ontario was in the following terms:—

“To the People of the Province of Ontario:

“In connection with the celebration of the Diamond Jubilee of Confederation I desire to express my personal satisfaction at the great public interest this occasion has aroused in Ontario as elsewhere. It is my earnest hope that we will endeavour to keep in view the vision of the great development of Canada as a portion of a stronger and wider empire which will exercise its influence for good for the benefit of the world at large. To bring this about it is essential that all Canadians should follow the inspiring example of the Fathers of Confederation and keep their eyes fixed upon the larger things in our national life. While the different local communities must each carry its own work for the total good within its own legitimate spheres, yet the efforts of the whole people of Canada should be so co-ordinated that territorial limitations or other considerations of a local character will not interfere with complete unity of action or in any way restrict the future progress of our country.

“G. H. FERGUSON.”

FELICITATIONS BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR

Mr. W. D. Ross, Lieutenant-Governor, sent the following message by wire:—

“To His Excellency the Governor General of Canada:

“On the memorable day when Canada is commemorating the Diamond Jubilee of Confederation, it is my privilege to convey to your Excellency as the representative of His Gracious Majesty the King in this Dominion, cordial and respectful greetings from the government and people of Ontario.

“The people of this province join with Canadians everywhere in heartfelt gratitude to Providence for the bountiful blessings of the past, in fealty and devotion to our British institutions and in firmly rooted faith in the future of the Dominion of Canada and every portion of it from sea to sea.

“W. D. ROSS,

“Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario.”

“To the Lieutenant-Governors of the Provinces:

“On behalf of the Government and people of Ontario I desire to extend most cordial and enthusiastic greetings through your Honour to the Government and people of your province on the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee of Confederation.

“We earnestly associate ourselves with all Canadians in feelings of gratitude and pride for the blessings and achievements of the past, and in the hope that our union of hearts and efforts will knit our people more closely together for the benefit of our world-wide British heritage.

“On behalf of the Government and people of Ontario I desire to extend most cordial and enthusiastic greetings through your honour to the Government and the people of your province on the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee of Confederation.

“We earnestly associate ourselves with all Canadians in feelings of gratitude and pride for the blessings and achievements of the past, and in the hope that our union of hearts and efforts will knit our people more closely together for the welfare and happiness of our common country and the lasting benefit of our world-wide British heritage.

“W. D. ROSS,

“Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario.”

BONFIRE LIGHTED ON TORONTO ISLAND

In Toronto the celebration started at midnight, June 30, when a beacon was lighted on the island and the National Anthem sung. Sixty bombs were exploded at half minute intervals to usher the midnight past. Bells were rung all over the city and people were massed in large crowds along the waterfront. Vantage points everywhere in the city and neighbourhood were crowded with spectators up to a late hour of the night.

ADDRESS BY MAYOR OF TORONTO

Mayor Foster's address at the bonfire was as follows:—

“FELLOW CITIZENS,—With the lighting of this bonfire commences Toronto's celebration of the Diamond Jubilee of Confederation. Not many of us remember when the vision of a united Canada stirred our leading statesmen to undertake

the task of welding the separate provinces of Canada into a Dominion. We are told that all political differences were forgotten and that the people of Canada were most enthusiastic in support of their leaders. As a consequence the Dominion of Canada came into being. Canada has made vast strides in wealth, population and prosperity since the creation of the Dominion in 1867, for all of which we are indebted to those who laid the foundations of our present greatness. We should be grateful to a beneficent providence for the justice of our laws and for the health and prosperity of our citizens, together with the blessings of peace, contentment and prosperity.

"We cherish hallowed memories of our men and women who have by devoted and loyal service won for our city, our province and our Dominion a foremost place in the eyes of the world. But we must not be content with the achievements of the past. The future is brought before us, bridge with the promises of tasks worthy of our highest endeavour. Let us trust that our citizens will enter most heartily into the spirit and purpose of this celebration and in carrying out the same no enthusiasm on their part will be lacking to make it the great success it deserves to be. Let me express the hope that the various events which will be carried out in the city to-day and to-morrow may be without accident and successful in every way."

HISTORICAL PAGEANT IN TORONTO

Describing the events of July 1 in Toronto the *Mail and Empire* said they were magnificent in mammoth display of pageantry passing Canada in review before the citizens: "It was the mysterious, unexplored Canada of Cartier, Champlain and Wolfe; the land where great men gave their lives to bring the light of civilization into the darkness of a new world; a young Canada emerging from the depths of virginal forest to take her place among the nations."

The floats representing this unfolding of history were well separated on their way through the streets, chronological order being adequately observed. Symbolic tableaux were varied with pictures of historic and local interest. The parade was led by a striking tableau symbolic of Canada's future, a single boyish figure standing gazing ahead through a great gateway. The "Child at the Gate" was contributed to the parade by the Toronto Board of Trade and bore in conspicuous position the words "We Hold Canada in Trust for Him".

The following also contributed to the list of floats: "Lief the Lucky at Vineland", Canadian General Electric; "John and Sebastien Cabot Leaving Bristol", Eaton's; "Jacques Cartier at Hochelaga", Simpson's; "Henry Hudson at Rupert Bay", Ancient Order of Foresters; "Neptune in the New World", Toronto Greek Community; "The First White Woman in Canada", Daughters of Canada; "Etienne Brûlé", Canadian Club; "The Trial of Brebeuf", Knights of Columbus; "Laval's First Art School in Canada" Catholic Women's Organization; "Champlain at Caracouha", Imperial Oil Company; "Dollard at Long Sault", Kiwanis Club; "Madeleine de Verchères", Women's Produced in Canada Association; "Old Fort Rouillé", Hydro Electric System; "The Orb of Empire", The Empire Club and 48th Highlanders; "The Death of Wolfe", Sons of England; "The Arrival of the Loyalists", U.E.L. Association; "Alexander Mackenzie", Canadian Progress Club; "The Building of Castle Frank", Danforth Business Men; "The Kildonan Settlers", Junior Humane Society; "The Fur Post", Holt Renfrew & Co.; "Laura Secord", Local Council of Women; "After Lundy's Lane", Women's College

Hospital; "The Saddlebag Preacher", Ryerson Press; "The First Clearing", York Pioneers; "The Birth of the Machine", Toronto Branch C.M.A.; "She Plieth Her Spindle", Women's Liberal Association; "The Quilting Bee", 35th Battalion W.A.; "The Little Red Schoolhouse", Orange Order; "The Anvil Battery", Village of Forest Hill; "The Apostle of the North", United Church; "The Veterans of 1866 and 1885", "New Canadians", Foreign Born Communities; "The Early Press", *Daily Star*; "Old Buses and Horse Cars", T.T.C.; "Old Fire Equipment", T.F.D.

A BEAUTIFUL TABLEAU

Clad in flowing white robes and linked together with floral ropes, one hundred school girls provided the introductory tableau to this impressive pageant which passed through the city from east to west, finishing in Queen's Park, where a royal salute was fired.

Military community and general patriotic displays were sustained throughout the entire day and evening. Women took generous share in the day's celebrations. The Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire, the Toronto Local Council of Women and other organizations of women played a conspicuous part in the events of the Jubilee.

In other centres of the province the day's events stirred patriotic feeling deeply.

IN HISTORIC KINGSTON

The city of Kingston celebrated the Diamond Jubilee in a manner worthy of its history and associations. Four of the Confederation statesmen in addition to Sir John A. Macdonald had resided in Kingston: Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, Premier of Canada, 1873-78; Sir Oliver Mowat, Premier of Ontario; Sir Alexander Campbell and Sir Richard Cartwright.

The last resting place of Sir John A. Macdonald in Cataraqui cemetery, four miles from Kingston, is a place of national pilgrimage. Kingston's fine city hall was originally intended for Parliament Buildings of Upper and Lower Canada. The *Kingston Whig-Standard*, in its Diamond Jubilee edition, mentioned that the first election speech of John A. Macdonald made in Kingston was from the steps of the old French tavern at the corner of Wellington and William streets. Member for Kingston in 1844, Sir John A. Macdonald's last election was in 1891. The paper recalled the patriotic celebration of July 1, 1867, in Kingston under a bright pleasant sky. Kingston was a garrison prior to 1867 and became by right the training centre of the Dominion defence forces. The following greetings to the citizens of Kingston was issued by Mayor Havlock Ford Prince and members of the City Council on the eve of the Diamond Jubilee:—

"Citizens of Kingston:

"The Dominion of Canada will on July 1 to 3 celebrate the Diamond Jubilee of Confederation, one of the noblest achievements of practical statesmanship in the history of our race, and an act that has stood the test of time.

"And ever mindful of the great part Kingston, through her sons Macdonald, Mowat and Campbell, played, it is our duty to make special efforts to celebrate. We would ask every citizen to contribute in some way, but more particularly

let us commence it by going to our cathedrals and return thanks to Almighty God in that He has vouchsafed to us sixty years of peace, harmony and prosperity. Then let us join into the other parts of the celebration with a whole-heartedness that will show not only our visitors but our children that Kingston is proud of her past and confident of her future."

Among the features of the Jubilee Day celebration was the singing of a chorus composed of two thousand school children pupils of the public and separate schools of Kingston, accompanied by the P.W.O.R. band. A pageant was staged by the pupils of the Collegiate Institute and Regiopolis College, depicting the most striking periods of the history of the Dominion. The pageant was called "The Romance of Canada". The city was splendidly decorated.

HAMILTON HONOURS THE FATHERS

At Hamilton the memory of the Fathers was recalled at a Canadian Club breakfast, the officials of the club subsequently placing a wreath on the local monument to Sir John A. Macdonald. Daughters of the Empire placed a wreath on the Queen Victoria monument. The local garrison held a military parade together with war veterans and Old Boys of the "Mad Fourth" Battalion. A monument to the United Empire Loyalists was unveiled in Dundurn Park. A wreath was laid in the Cenotaph by the Old Boys of the "Mad Fourth". Jubilee services and displays of fire works also featured the day.

CELEBRATION AT LONDON

At London, the home of the late Sir John Carling was honored. It was recalled that John A. Macdonald and George Brown were brought together by Mr. Carling in their first association with Confederation negotiations. Celebrations were held at Port Stanley, Springbank Park. The 55th Field Artillery gave the Royal Salute. Sundry services at Victoria Park were part of the celebration.

SPECTACULAR SCENES AT NIAGARA

A replica of the Caroline was burned and sent over the Horseshoe Falls at Niagara. A spectacular parade was held in the afternoon and community singing was heard in Queen Victoria Park, followed by special illumination of the Falls.

TWENTY THOUSAND AT RELIGIOUS SERVICE

The proceedings during the solemn service in the Queen's Park, Toronto, on Sunday, July 3, were impressive and were participated in by a multitude estimated to the number of twenty thousand people. The program of this service was devotional and patriotic. The Lieutenant-Governor, Mr. W. D. Ross, presided, accompanied by Hon. G. H. Ferguson, members of the Ontario Cabinet and the religious and military leaders of the city and province. All creeds were represented. Among the clergy present were the Archbishop of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese, Hon. Canon H. J. Cody and Commissioner Maxwell of the Salvation Army.

The order of the proceedings had been arranged by the Jubilee Committee at Ottawa to be followed by all the people of Canada at the same hour. It

included hymns, prayers and addresses. The pioneers and settlers who laid the country's foundations were commemorated, as were also the Fathers of Confederation and those whose lives have been given to the country's service. The sounding of the "Last Post" was followed by a minute of complete silence. The service closed by all present singing "God Save the King".

REMEMBERING THE FATHERS

On the 27th Miss Hortense Cartier, daughter of Sir Georges Etienne Cartier, Mrs. J. D. Chipman, daughter of Sir Leonard Tilley, Mrs. W. D. Gwynne, daughter of Hon. James Cockburn, and Mrs. George Mackenzie, daughter of Col. John Hall Thompson, were guests at a Jubilee banquet given by the Toronto Local Council of Women. On the 28th honour was paid the memory of three of the Fathers of Confederation in Queen's Park, when wreaths were placed on the monuments of Sir John A. Macdonald, Hon. George Brown and Hon. Sir Oliver Mowat. Hon. G. H. Ferguson, Thomas Foster of Toronto and Sir Robert Falconer, President of the University of Toronto, attended. Miss Hortense Cartier was present. Premier Ferguson on this occasion said it was largely due to the political genius of Macdonald, Brown and Mowat that Confederation was made possible.

ILLUMINATION OF PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS

The Parliament Buildings in Queen's Park, Toronto, were illuminated by floodlights during the Confederation Jubilee celebration. The effect was so pleasing to great numbers of people that the illumination was continued every evening through the summer season, when the park in front of the buildings displayed an attractive arrangement on a large scale of growing flowers.

CELEBRATIONS IN ALL CHURCHES

On July 3, the churches of Toronto and of the cities and towns of the province associated Canada's Diamond Jubilee with the Sunday celebrations. Special services in which Confederation was commemorated were held in all public places of worship, and appropriate patriotic discourses and music were heard by the people.

OPENING OF FERGUSON HIGHWAY

On July 2, Hon. William Finlayson, Minister of Lands and Forests, at Timagami, opened the "Ferguson Highway," a modern motor road connecting old Ontario with the North. A number of United States cars passed through the same day.

MESSAGE BY AEROPLANE

W. B. Maxwell, Director of the Provincial Air Service, did not complete a Jubilee flight across northern Ontario carrying as arranged a message from Premier Ferguson to the pioneers of the present day. The message said:—

"On this day when all Canadians are being brought closer together by the commemoration of the Diamond Jubilee of Confederation, it is a special satisfaction to the people of Ontario to realize that the outlying portions of the

province are being brought into close touch with the older-settled parts of Ontario. It is intended that this message, which leaves the capital of the province in the morning of July 1, will be delivered to the dwellers on the shores of James bay within a few hours, and that the courier will return to Toronto on the same day. This event marks an important advance in our history and at the same time demonstrates to the world the stages by which we are entering the actual working possession of our great northern domain. The possibilities and the resources of that great country are still beyond our knowledge and conception, yet we know that they are of extraordinary value and extent. Ontario owes much to the pioneers who hewed out of the dense forests generations ago the well-tilled lands we now possess and enjoy. No less do we to-day owe to the enterprising people who have carried the outposts of civilization into the far north and made it possible for this generation and those that follow to enter fully into possession of that great expanse of country. The purpose of this message is to convey an expression of hearty good will and encouragement to the pioneers of to-day, wherever they may be, and to assure them of our co-operation and our confidence that their labours and sacrifices will yield abundant results in the future. My earnest hope is that all who may be reached by these words will share fully in the patriotic feelings that will characterize this national Jubilee from ocean to ocean. Especially do I commend the national thanksgiving to be held throughout the Dominion on Sunday next. We do well to place emphasis on the religious character of this celebration so that the spiritual welfare of our people may have its proper place in our national life.

"Ontario is united in its desire to extend northward the advantages and facilities that make for the well-being and the happiness of the people. Destiny points to northern Ontario as the field for our expansion and development in the future. We accept the trust that has been imposed upon us by the possession of that country, and we bid our northern population to be of good cheer, having faith in the ultimate greatness of Ontario and of Canada as a portion of the British Empire."

For Barrie, Orillia, Midland, Parry Sound and Sudbury this message was entrusted to the flyer by Premier Ferguson for the mayors of these municipalities:—

"This will serve to demonstrate the close communication that is now possible between the capital of the province and the remote settlements of the north, and will, I hope, stimulate the interest and enthusiasm of this national celebration. May I suggest to you, and through you to the people of your locality, that not only on this anniversary day but throughout the whole of this Jubilee year, special emphasis be laid upon the value of the unification and Confederation of the Dominion, its rapid development and its great possibilities. Particularly should the rising generation be given instruction in these matters so that they may have a better realization of the greater importance of our country and the responsibilities as well as the privileges of Canadian citizenship."

ARRIVAL OF THE PRINCES

Interest in the Jubilee celebrations merged into a great public welcome accorded on Saturday, August 6, in Toronto, to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, Prince George, Premier Baldwin and Mrs. Baldwin. As many thousands as the streets of the city could hold gave mighty and spontaneous expression to popular loyalty. The Lieutenant-Governor received the visitors at the new Union Station, which H.R.H. the Prince of Wales formally opened for business. Proceeding to the City Hall, the Royal visitors were again acclaimed and later at Government House 2,500 persons were received at a garden party.

HISTORIC MEMORIAL SERVICE

On Sunday morning, August 7, in Exhibition Park, fifty thousand persons worshipped with the Princes at a memorial service to the dead of the great war. The Prince of Wales took the leading part. He led the vast throng in reading from chapter 7, Book of Revelations, verses 9 to 17. The most impressive period of this service, which occupied half an hour, was two minutes of silence in memory of the soldier dead. The Last Post sounded by the bugles of the Queen's Own Rifles, broke the period of silence.

Capt. Rev. Sidney Lambert officiating, addressed the following message to the Princes:—

“Before the Benediction is pronounced I have been asked to say that we wish to extend to their Royal Highnesses the assurance that the ex-service men of Canada are true to God, true to King, true to Prince, and true to the British Empire.”

Then followed the singing of “O Canada” and the National anthem.

There were present at the service the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Ross, Premier Ferguson and Mrs Ferguson, and Mayor Foster of Toronto.

STATE DINNER TO THE PRINCES

The Government of Ontario tendered a state dinner to the Princes and the visiting Premier of Great Britain in the King Edward Hotel, August 6. At this dinner in proposing the toast to the Prince of Wales, Premier Ferguson referred to H.R.H. as a fellow citizen who had been away visiting for a time. “We hope,” said Mr. Ferguson, “that he will find it convenient to spend longer periods with us than he has been able to do in the past.”

In reply H.R.H. said:—

“I thank you for the very fine welcome you have so kindly extended to us, and which is very much appreciated by my brother and myself.”

In the course of the speech H.R.H. referred to the pleasant intercourse this delightful dinner allowed him to enjoy and recalled his former visit to Toronto, saying:—

“I succeeded to the presidency of the British Association not long after that association held its meeting in your great city. At a meeting in Oxford the members had a great deal to say about Toronto's hospitality on that occasion and the great value that the annual meeting here had been to them. I am still president of that association, and after my retirement in the near future I will continue my interest in its work.”

The Prince declared that the welcome he had received in Toronto in 1919 had greatly moved him, but the welcome this time was even more moving. He noted with extreme pleasure the great marks of progress in Canada in those years, and predicting continued progress for the Dominion exclaimed: “Thank God for it.” In conclusion he said: “To-day I have been greeted as one who has been here before, and that means a great deal to me. I thank you, sir, and your Government and everyone in Ontario for the kindness that has been shown to my brother and myself.”

In proposing the toast to the British Empire, coupled with the name of Right Hon. Stanley Baldwin, Mr. Ferguson declared that the whole world realized that by careful and businesslike management of public affairs Great Britain still occupied the first place among the nations of the world. It was due to Mr. Baldwin's sane, sound, deliberate judgment in this trying period that Britain stood higher than ever before in the opinion of other nations. Mr. Ferguson assured Mr. Baldwin that in no part of the empire would he find people more devoted to the person and crown of His Majesty and to the sound democratic principles underlying British institutions than in Ontario.

PREMIER BALDWIN ON CONFEDERATION

In replying, Premier Baldwin said:—

"I want to speak for a few minutes on Canada as a pioneer of the empire. I want to speak of Canada's work within the British Commonwealth of Nations in exploration of constitutional government.

"It would be superfluous here to say anything of the history of the Confederation of Canada, except that it is a part of your history of which every Canadian may be proud. And yet as an Englishman I would add that it is a great pleasure to remember that the Parliament of Great Britain passed the British North America Act in no spirit of reluctance or grudging acquiescence. 'You are laying the foundations of a great state' said Lord Carnarvon, when he moved the second reading of the Bill in the House of Lords. Spokesmen for the Government described the Bill as a great and grave undertaking, liberating Canada to its natural destinies of self-reliance and innate growth and expansion. And it is good to recollect these words after all these years.

"But self-government in internal affairs was not sufficient for long. The British empire grew because of the spirit of freedom which ran in its veins. Liberty is its lifeblood."

After referring to Lord Durham's view ninety years ago, on the limitations of self-government, Mr. Baldwin declared that later generations had found these limitations unreal and the apprehensions that led to them unfounded.

IMPORTANCE OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

"The control of internal affairs led naturally inevitably to a growing sense of the importance of external affairs and to the taking of an ever-increasing share in the conduct of relations with countries outside her borders. If I were asked to give examples I could cite perhaps the exercise of the treaty power to the question of the representations to foreign countries. It is true this extension of power came gradually—sometimes fast, sometimes more slowly. Canada, it may be justly said, has been the leader in experiment and in achievement; but that the extension came is certain and the proof of its coming is to be found in the formula agreed upon at the Imperial Conference, in which it was laid down that Great Britain and the Dominions while united by a common allegiance to the Crown are in no wise subordinated one to the other in regard to their domestic or external affairs.

"Here in Canada this extension is perhaps in the nature of a formal proclamation of what has been, rather than an addition to what was not. For forty years ago—we don't all remember this—Lord Carnarvon, when speaking in Montreal to a gathering of old friends who negotiated the Confederation of

1867, used language of this sort: 'The greatest gift,' he said, 'that the Crown and the Parliament of England have bestowed upon you seems to me to be this: that they have given you absolute, unqualified, unstinted freedom in self-government combined in union with the ancient monarchy of England. In legislation and self-government may you ever remain free as the winds of heaven, but in loyalty to the Crown may you ever be bound in chains of adamant.'

"Some may think that in all the cases I have cited Canada has been the claimer and receiver of rights within her political sphere. Let it never be forgotten that Canada was the giver. Was she not the first, thirty years ago, freely to introduce the system of trade preference to the Mother Country? And she did not wait to claim reciprocity. You will agree, I think, that the point which I set out to make hardly needs further proof, but it would not be out of place to remind you that in the agreement of 1921 which led to the Constitution of the Irish Free State, Canada was taken as a pattern and the example. It is very specifically laid down that, generally speaking, the position of the Irish Free State in relation to the Parliament and Government of Great Britain and to the Crown shall be that of the Dominion of Canada.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF FREEDOM

"When I spoke at Ottawa a few days ago I was reminding my audience as I have already reminded you of the equal status of Great Britain and the Dominions which the Conference recorded for the British empire and for the world. That status, that freedom under the Crown, brings responsibilities as well as rights, and the exercise of those rights and those responsibilities for the ultimate good (not a part alone, but as and when need arises of the whole) is a task which will require all our political wisdom.

"The problem which we have now to face is one which so far as my knowledge goes, is unknown—unknown in history, unknown to-day in any other part of the world. There are seven self-governing communities—continents if you like—which as your Prime Minister reminded us last autumn are distinct in historical background, in racial composition, in neighbourhood and in national character. Yet we are all united by a wonderful network of ties, official and unofficial, by many proud memories, by common standards of life, by similar hopes and aspirations.

"Our problem is how to maintain and develop this special relationship between the various parts of the world which owe allegiance to the King, without entrenching on the liberties of any one part as it goes about its daily work, and nowhere is this problem more apparent than in the conduct of external relations where we have to frame a policy which at least will commend itself to a number of different governments and different parliaments.

"I was reading the other day a speech made in South Africa two years ago by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, in the course of which he said that the full conception of what is meant by brotherhood of free nations such as ours has still to be worked out. If I may say so, he seems to have summed up exactly the task which lies before Great Britain, before Canada, and before all the Dominions.

"That we shall solve the problem I am confident. We are not afraid of experiment. We should not be discouraged if experiments sometimes fail. We shall succeed by each one of the partner nations contributing not only knowledge and experience but sympathy and understanding.

"Would it be rash to prophesy that in finding a solution Canada will take a leading part; that she will once again be a pioneer of empire? She has achieved full nationhood ahead. She has achieved it, as I read her history,

largely by success in finding a practical working compromise between the many different elements which go to make up her national life. Now she is called upon to apply in conjunction with the other nations of the British Commonwealth no new principles, but the very same ones in the wider problems which confront the empire to-day.

BRITISH COMMONWEALTH OF NATIONS

"We have little to guide us but our own practical genius. There is no precedent for the British Commonwealth of nations. The empire we know to-day has been described not inaccurately as the Third British Empire. That in itself suggests that we have a long history behind us but that our history has been one of constant change. Other nations have grown into empires and perished. We are experimentalists and empiricists. We have transformed ourselves by an unrivalled power of adjustments from one sort of empire to another sort of empire, and again to a third sort, and in this very process of transformation—with its struggles, its defeats and its victories—shot through and through with passion and romance, we have wrought for ourselves a common tradition which transcends all local loyalties and binds us as one people, and the empire of our dreams, if not always of our deeds, is compacted of great spiritual elements—freedom and law, fellowship and loyalty, honour and toleration.

"We have walked through great tribulation together, we are jealous of freedom within our own borders, but we do believe that the unity of all our people is vital if we are to give our best service to mankind.

"Our supreme duty as we confront the world is not the fostering of imperial trade—vital as that is—but it is the preservation of the peace of the whole world. (Loud applause.) Yes I know I speak for all parties at home. I voice the deep and earnest prayer of the whole British people. The world is so full of issues that divide and separate men from one another that we feel that the unity of the empire is one of the most precious and sacred gains rescued from that long human conflict. To-day when we think of empire we think of it primarily as the instrument of world peace."

Premier Baldwin expressed the fervent hope that the nations of the empire might be equal to their high imperial trust, and that together they might be reverent in the use of freedom, generous in the protection of weakness and above all just in the exercise of their power.

Thanking Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Ferguson said the purpose of the Canadian people and their view of the imperial tie is the same as the British Premier had expressed.

OPENING OF THE PEACE BRIDGE

Speaking at the ceremony of opening the Peace Bridge over the Niagara river on August 6, in presence of Charles G. Dawes, Vice-President of the United States, Frank B. Kellogg, United States Secretary of State, and Governor Alfred E. Smith of New York, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, who received a great ovation, said:—

"It gives me great pleasure to be present on the occasion of the formal dedication of this bridge which commemorates the peace which has happily endured between the British empire and the United States for more than a century.

"May this bridge be not only a physical and material link between Canada and the United States, but may it also be symbolical of the maintenance of their friendly contacts by those who live on both sides of this frontier; may it serve also as a continual reminder to those who will use it and to all of us that to seek peace and ensure it is the first and the highest duty both of this generation and of those which are yet to come."

Felicitous addresses were also made by Governor Smith, Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Premier Ferguson, and Right Hon. Stanley Baldwin.

Prince George was present with the Prince of Wales.

PREMIER KING AT THE EXHIBITION

One of the notable addresses associated with the Jubilee was delivered at the official opening of the Canadian National Exhibition, August 27, by Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Premier of Canada. He said:—

"In nothing," said the Prime Minister, at the outset of his remarks, "has the Diamond Jubilee of Confederation been more fruitful than in what it has compelled of a study of the history of our country, and in what it has taught by way of comparisons. In all our varied activities, social, political, economic, we have gone back to the early beginnings, we have traced growth and expansion year by year, and then we have made our comparisons between the past and the present, with, I believe, in every sphere, a degree of surprise which borders on amazement.

"Let us look first at our Dominion. Its legendary past, associated with Indian tribes and their primitive habitations, is but four hundred years distant. Then for one hundred years there is the early era of intermittent discovery and exploration—nothing more. Then the beginnings of settlement and government, with which the name of Champlain will ever be associated.

THE FOUNDING OF CANADA

"We speak of the settlement of Quebec as constituting the founding of Canada, because it proved to be continuous, and because it established something in the nature of authority. But what a tiny thing it was, and what a spot it occupied in the wilderness by which it was surrounded; a few soldier pioneers, oddly enough on a religious mission, possessing the rude beginnings of a fort. That was little more than three hundred years ago. Take all the intervening period and divide it, roughly, into half, and we have one period, of approximately one hundred and fifty years, in which Canada's history was a part history of France in the New World, a history but little known to either France or itself. It has remained to our own day to tell its story.

"That leaves little more than one hundred and fifty years in which the history of Canada can be said to have a direct association with Britain. But how slender at first that association! The policy of the Quebec Act of 1776 aimed rather at enlarging the area of French influence in Canada than at increasing the British sphere. Not till 1791 was there the beginning of what is now the province of Ontario, and it, known as Upper Canada, constituted, up to 1867, all that was known as Canada. That was just sixty years ago! Many a citizen of our Dominion has learned this fact for the first time in what was said or written on or about July 1 of the present year. Even to those of us who by compulsion or good fortune of early training at schools or universities had some knowledge of the sequence of events, I venture to say, the facts, as I have narrated them, come as a surprise in what they represent of what there has been of growth and expansion in the years that have since intervened.

"Pause for a moment to think of the Canada of 1867. Up to July 1 of that year the development was one of groups of scattered huts grown to a group of scattered colonies over a period of 300 years.

THE COLONIES AT CONFEDERATION

"Reflect now for a moment upon the tie that united the colonies that came into Confederation. Physically, it was little more than that all were contiguous and were adjacent to waters that flowed from one to the other. The settlements scattered over the parts tributary to the Great Lakes, the St. Lawrence and the Atlantic gulf—that was about all there was that made up physically the Canada of sixty years ago.

"There were, however, other ties as durable, if not more durable, in their way. They found expression in the preamble to the British North America Act by which the new Dominion was brought into being. There was, first, a common allegiance to the British Crown; and, second, there were political Constitutions similar in principle to the Constitution of Great Britain. The invisible bonds of union were mightier than the visible bonds, and they served to bring about subsequent growth and expansion. In 1870 Manitoba, newly created a province and given a Constitution similar to those of the other provinces, became a part of the Dominion.

"In 1871 British Columbia, already owing a common allegiance to the Crown, already possessing a political Constitution somewhat after the model of the British, found its natural home in the larger entity, and the Dominion thereupon spread to the waters of the Pacific. In 1873 Prince Edward Island, for like reasons—a common allegiance to the Crown, a like Constitution—completed the expansion of the Dominion by the waters of the Atlantic. Then in 1905, out of the territories in the Middle West, already owing allegiance to the Crown, but given for the first time the status of provinces, came Saskatchewan and Alberta, completing the Dominion of Canada from sea to sea as we know it to-day—one in its unity physically, one in its allegiance to the British Crown, one in its Constitution, modelled after the British Constitution, in 1905, twenty-two years ago. How many of us realize what this means? In one sense it is true that our Dominion this year celebrates its Diamond Jubilee; in another sense it is even truer that three years hence it will be celebrating, not its Diamond Jubilee, but the first quarter of a century of its history as a community of Provinces extending from coast to coast, and all a part of the Dominion—a country in a much fuller and truer sense. Where in all history will we witness a more amazing growth? As a country we are only at the threshold of our existence.

CANADA AND THE EMPIRE

"If Canada has so grown the three hundred years of her existence as a white man's possession, and so expanded in the one hundred and fifty years she has been a British country, scarcely less amazing has been the growth and expansion of the British Empire within that period of time. It will be recalled that at the time Wolfe was bringing glory to British arms in Canada, Clive was laying the foundations of future British greatness in India. The Seven Years' War (1756-63) was the real beginning of the British Empire. At that time little was known of Australia, New Zealand, or South Africa. A century later the former two were still British colonies, the latter had still to become a British community. To-day all three are self-governing Dominions of the British Commonwealth of Nations, and, like Canada, as we have just been told by the Prime Minister of Great Britain and the heir to the British Throne, equal in status with the other self-governing parts of the British Empire.

"It is interesting to note that their association as members of the British Commonwealth bears not only a similarity but an identity to that of the provinces at the time of their entering Confederation and to Canada since. Each owes a common allegiance to the British Crown, and each has a Constitution similar in principle to that of Great Britain. In a common allegiance to the Crown, and like constitutions, will be found the symbol and the enduring foundations of British unity. It is from a group of colonies to the full stature of a nation within this community of British nations that Canada has grown in the years that have intervened since Confederation. Her place to-day is a nation among the nations of the world: her relations, political, commercial, industrial, are no longer merely national, they are not even mainly inter-Imperial; they have become international in the largest meaning of the word.

"Did time permit, it would be interesting at this place and at this time to sketch the growth, not of the British Empire or of our Dominion, but of a single province, in particular our own province of Ontario, for in many things, as we were told on high authority of our country the other day, it has been a pioneer. I venture to say many of us would be not only amazed but startled at its growth. Just imagine being reminded that as recently as 1792 what is now Ontario was a part of what was then the province of Quebec, that the year following witnessed within its borders its first parliament at Newark, the passing of an act for the building of roads, one for the abolition of slavery, and the appearance of the first newspaper. Then that, after less than half a century on its own, the province again became with Quebec a part of United Canada, and that from 1840 till within some sixty-three years ago its seat of government shifted about from one province to the other. We of Ontario have come to look upon our province as being an old-established institution; as a matter of fact, it was not until Confederation that Ontario can be said to have come into her own.

"The history of Toronto would, perhaps, surprise us even more than that of the province in the matter of its growth. It was not the earliest settled community in the province. Just imagine a century and a quarter ago a log cabin the only constructed edifice at what is to-day the corner of King and Yonge streets. What an evolution it all has been! How very recent, and how full of hope and promise for the future! If as respects the City of Toronto, the province of Ontario the Dominion of Canada or the British Empire one wishes to have faith in the future, one has but to take a glimpse, however slight, into the past. They are all part of the whole. Take any one and you find something that is expressive of all the others, something that possess qualities and characteristics that are held in common—a sort of common centre, a single heart. I have tried to find something that would express all this in a graphic way. I suppose nature is the place to go when one is in search of apt illustration.

THE PAST AND FUTURE

"Usually, somewhere in her vast labyrinth will be found just the thing that is wanted. Well, I think I have found what I want. It is what you see when you cut a tree in half, and look on the cross-section at the circles which the years have made. There they are, each circle related to all the others, the larger encompassing the less, but all of a similar design, each fashioned and moulded by all that has gone before, each in one sense complete in itself, and yet incomplete without all the rest.

"I have been searching for yet another illustration—something that would appropriately relate this exhibition to the city of which it is a part, to the province of which it is a part, to the Dominion of which it is a part. If the circles made by the years in a cross-section of a tree have been helpful by way

of illustration of the relationship of city, Province Dominion and Empire one to the other, they are more helpful, it seems to me, in illustrating the place of the exhibition as exemplifying the growth and the character of the city, the province, the Dominion and the Empire.

"I would say, if we carried the illustration further for the purpose of the day, that at the very heart of it all you would find the exhibition. Here in this exhibition is the innermost circle of all—a world within a world a series of worlds, which with the passing of the years has taken unto itself more and more of their qualities and characteristics. From a purely industrial show and agricultural fair, held periodically it became identified with the name of Toronto in 1876 and became a permanent institution, holding its exhibition annually. More and more it came to be identified with the Province; then more and more it outgrew its provincial aspect and became what I believe is rightly termed a national institution.

AN EMPIRE EXHIBITION

"For some years now it has come to be recognized, not as a National Exhibition merely, but as a great Empire Exhibition certainly the greatest annual exhibition in the British Empire, and that means the greatest exhibition in the world. Here then we have in microcosm our city, our Province, our Dominion, our Empire; yes, much of the world, in all that pertain to the growth development and present position of agriculture, and the other basic industries, of manufacturing, and of the arts, and all corresponding in evolution with that of our own political, social and economic development."

PRINCES AND VETERANS AT THE EXHIBITION

Their Royal Highnesses returned to Toronto August 29 from Western Canada, and on the 30th reviewed in inclement weather at the Exhibition fifteen thousand veterans and members of the militia of the Toronto Garrison, accompanied by Brig.-General A. H. Bell, Officer Commanding Military District No. 2, and Lieut.-Col. A. R. La Fleche, 1st Vice-President Canadian Legion of the British Empire Service League. H.R.H. the Prince of Wales addressing the forces, said:—

"Old comrades, my brother and I are very happy to be with you to-day, and though we feel rather a long way off, that is the fault of the weather. This fine parade in connection with Warrior's Day reminds me of a similar occasion eight years back in these Exhibition Grounds when you welcomed me to Canada for the first time. It meant a whole lot to me then, but the way you have welcomed me again now, when we are all of us eight years older and maybe much wiser, means much more.

"I am not one for long speaking, but I want to say a word about the Canadian Legion. I met your President and Delegates in London when they attended the British Empire Service League Conference, and I congratulated them, as I congratulate you now, on getting together. Unity means strength and an ex-service men's organization that is not strong is no use at all.

OPENING OF "THE PRINCES GATES"

"I have had a rather wonderful trip across the continent, and I have been specially pleased to see so many veterans which, as you know, I enjoy more than most things. I want to thank all the old comrades, whom I like to meet, and have tried to show it every place I have stopped off on our rather long journey from coast to coast, and back again. This, I can assure you, and them, is very much appreciated.

"I am very glad that so many of the militia units have taken part in the parade to-day. They were marching under very difficult conditions, and I am very glad to recognize some of the old uniforms that I knew in the war.

"My best wishes to you all; and I would mention specially the Imperial veterans who have come over from the Old Country in the last few years to make Canada their home.

"The best of good luck to you all, and long may the Canadian Legion flourish for the good of all veterans, for the good of Canada, and for the good of the whole British race."

PRINCE GEORGE SPEAKS

Wave upon wave upon wave of handclapping and cheering greeted the close of the address, which was ultimately succeeded by cries of "Speech, George", and "Good old George!" Prince George hesitated, and his elder brother stepped toward him and a whispered consultation ensued. Then the younger Prince stepped forward and delivered the following brief address, which was roundly cheered:—

"Veterans, I did not think you would want me to speak to you: it makes things difficult for me, for my brother seems to have left me very little to say. Although I was not old enough to serve in the Great War, and therefore you cannot grant me the right in the physical sense to be called comrade, I have had the pleasure of meeting so many of you on this trip through Canada that I hope, at any rate, you will regard me as a comrade in spirit. Since, then, however, I have served in the Imperial Navy. Like my brother, I am very pleased to be with you, and join with him in wishing you all good luck."

Earlier in the day, in the presence of President John J. Dixon and a distinguished assemblage of local citizens, the Prince cut the cord to declare officially open the magnificent Princes' Gates at the eastern entrance to Exhibition Park.

The annual spectacle presented in front of the grand stand at the Canadian National Exhibition told the story of Canada and the triumph of Confederation. All the buildings and almost all the exhibits gave reminders of the Jubilee, and the attendance was by hundreds of thousands the largest in the history of the Exhibition, visitors and exhibitors coming in larger numbers than ever before from other countries.

EXHIBITION CHORUS A TRIUMPH

The exhibition chorus of 1927 opened in the Coliseum was a musical triumph. Conducted by Dr. Fricker it established a musical standard. The entire program was pronounced the best ever prepared for exhibition purposes, and the singing of the National Anthem the most effective feature. Four sacred classics, including Parry's "Jerusalem", folksongs, all happily chosen, were included, and several numbers were repeated on the demand of the appreciative audience.

The finished building of the Ontario Government displayed in the most complete manner ever attempted an exhibition of the resources of the province of Ontario in products of the farms, the forests, the mines and the waters. Northern Ontario resources and development received special attention.

NORTHERN ONTARIO COMING TO TORONTO

On September 6 northern Ontario paid a Jubilee Year Visit to the capital of Ontario, sending twelve hundred "crusaders" to Toronto in motors over the connected highway called after Premier Ferguson. The northern motorists made a spectacular entrance into the city in the afternoon, the great procession of cars being gaily decorated, and in the evening were given a dinner by the Government of the Province jointly with the Council of the Corporation in the Crystal Room of the King Edward Hotel. Premier Ferguson, Mayor Foster, Hon. Charles McCrea, Minister of Mines, and Hon. W. H. Finlayson, Minister of Lands and Forests, all expressed unbounded confidence in the future of the north country, and declared the intention of the Government to foster to the fullest extent the interests of those who are developing the resources in farming, mining, water-power development and commerce. The loyalty of old Ontario to the north was pledged by Premier Ferguson and his ministers present.

CENTENARY AND JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS

Vibrant tones of the Confederation Jubilee Celebration were struck in connection with the centenary of the University of Toronto, October 6 to 9. This brought together a great gathering of graduates and former students of the University. The first lecture on "Aspects of Canadian History Since Confederation" was delivered by Hon. L. A. Taschereau, Prime Minister of the Province of Quebec, and the second lecture on the same subject by Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, Prime Minister of the Province of Ontario. Both lectures were in Convocation Hall.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Report of the Celebration of the Diamond Jubilee throughout the Province of Prince Edward Island as prepared by Mr. H. R. Stewart, Secretary of the Provincial Organization, and presented at the meeting of the National Executive Committee held Thursday, September 8, 1927.

I beg to state that in the province of Prince Edward Island the under-mentioned incorporated towns and villages officially participated in the celebration of the Diamond Jubilee of Confederation: Charlottetown, Summerside, Alberton, Tignish, Kensington, Montague, Georgetown, and Souris.

From the information available we are unable to give the names of other villages or centres where celebrations were held.

There are about five hundred schools throughout the province and the teachers in each instance were requested to arrange and conduct a brief ceremony at which the small bronze medals would be distributed to the children. The writer is of the opinion that a large number of the schools of Prince Edward Island carried out appropriate programs.

QUEBEC

Report of the Hon. Cyrille F. Delage, Member of the National Committee and President of the Provincial Committee for Quebec on the Celebration of the Sixtieth Anniversary of the Canadian Confederation in the Province of Quebec, the 1st, 2nd and 3rd of July, 1927, presented at a meeting of the National Executive held on Thursday, September 8, 1927.

GENTLEMEN,—I am pleased to be here to-day in response to the kind invitation expressed in your letter of the 17th of August last, and to give you a few details in regard to the demonstrations which were organized in the province of Quebec in order to celebrate worthily the sixtieth anniversary of the Canadian Confederation—a most important date, and henceforth renowned in our political annals. Such an anniversary did not pass unobserved.

It was marked by large demonstrations which will make it deeply memorable in all minds and hearts, and in the course of it noble declarations were made and, above all, strong resolves were made that our great charter, the British North America Act, shall give a still larger return and realize the hopes of its authors.

The confidence shown to my colleagues, Hon. Frank Carrell, Lt.-Col. E. S. Benoit, M. Henri Gagnon, and myself, in this matter has, believe me, warmly impressed us, and it is with pleasure that we have given our small contribution to such a patriotic undertaking.

The appeal which you sent out, supported by an active and sympathetic press campaign, and reinforced by the distribution of 10,000 copies of your interesting pamphlet entitled "Sixty Years of Progress," was heard, and a prompt and enthusiastic response was received from all parts of the province. I can unhesitatingly state that, except for a few comments which were most justifiable and made in the best spirit, a discordant note was not raised.

The Church and the State have marched hand in hand; the Catholic and the Protestant clergy united their voices. Religious and civil dignitaries published announcements and issued proclamations, throwing all the weight of their influence in favour of the movement. It is not surprising, therefore, that under the vault of heaven, as under the roofs of cathedrals, hymns of thanksgiving have resounded; that from Hull to Gaspé—notably at Quebec, Montreal, Three Rivers, Sherbrooke, Rimouski, Montmagny, Richmond, Magog, Grand'Mere, Granby, Rouyn, Loretteville, St. Louis de Courville, to cite only a few places, the glorious anniversary was celebrated as you would desire, in the course of ceremonies whose program had been traced by you in general outlines, and with a success which surpassed our hopes. Of that which took place in the city of Quebec, and therefore familiar to me, I shall allow myself to make longer mention.

A Civic Committee, under the chairmanship of His Worship the Mayor, took the matter in hand and carried it out completely with entire success. The means generously provided by the municipal corporation and the provincial Government assured the complete execution of the program which had been

drawn up. This program comprised religious services in Catholic and Protestant churches, among others in the Basilica and the Anglican Cathedral; a procession through the city streets with allegorical cars representing the different provinces of Confederation, accompanied by cadet corps, independent military guards with their bands; a visit to the monument and tombs of Fathers of Confederation—Cartier, Langevin, Tache, Chapais; a popular gathering which was addressed by distinguished orators particularly the representative of the federal Government, the Hon. Charles Marcil; messages from the King, from the Governor General, from the Honourable Prime Minister of Canada were received, and, as a finale, an immense display of fireworks. The program was carried out to the letter and the impression it produced was profound.

In the interval, the youths upon whom we place great hopes were not forgotten. The gardens of Spencerwood were put at their disposition by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, who exerted himself unflaggingly during the three days, and at the Battlefields Park the young girls were welcomed by the Daughters of the Empire and members of other women's associations. Lastly 600,000 Jubilee medals were distributed to the 1,800 school boards of the province.

We are pleased to recognize and acknowledge that this result is the work of the Executive Committee, and more particularly of Mr. Jean Desy, its devoted honorary secretary, with whom all our work has been marked by the greatest courtesy, and we trust that our fine dream of a Canada better known, better loved and better served may soon be realized. Your humble colleagues will be recompensed a hundredfold.

For the Provincial Committee of Quebec.

CYRILLE F. DELAGE,
President.

SASKATCHEWAN

Report of the Celebration throughout Saskatchewan as prepared by Mr. W. F. Kerr, Secretary of the Provincial Organization, and presented at a meeting of the National Executive held Thursday, September 8, 1927.

Enclosed you will find such list in as complete form as it is possible for us to prepare it from our records. It shows that in all seven cities, sixty-five out of eighty incorporated towns, and ninety-seven, or approximately one-third of all incorporated villages, and seven hamlets organized and held celebrations, or a total of 176 places.

In quite a number of places small villages adjacent to each other combined in a celebration at one place, or because of the close proximity of cities and larger towns found that their people preferred to journey to such centres and participate in the more elaborate celebrations at such points. In this way I venture to believe that we had very close to a 100 per cent celebration on the part of the urban population.

So far as rural community celebrations are concerned, it is impossible to even estimate the number that may have been held. These were largely small gatherings, organized by school districts which were too far removed from any centre to join in their celebrations.

VILLAGES

Abernethy	Hague	Langenburg	Readmore
Atwater	Hudson Bay Jcn.	Landis	Readlyn
Birch Hills	Horizon	Loreburn	Rhein
Bounty,	Harris	Manor	Rama
Briercrest	Invermay	Maymont	Riverhurst
Borden,	Jansen	Maidstone	Shellbrook
Broadacres	Keeler	Margo	Salvador
Bulyea	Kipling	Macoun	Sedley
Bracken	Kisbey	Markinch	Stoughton
Blain Lake	Kyle	Mossbank	Scotsguard
Brock	Kinistino	Macrorie	Speers
Carievale	Kelliher	Neville	Semans
Ceylon	Kincaid	North Portal	Togo
Conquest	Kelvington	Neudorf	Tuxford
Elfros	Kenney	Naicam	Turtleford
Elbow	Kinley	Nipawin	Vanguard
Eston,	Kuroki	Odessa	Viscount
Esterhazy	Lashburn	Payton	Viceroy
Earl Grey	Lintlaw	Piapot	Waseca
Edam	Lucky Lake	Prelate	Weldon
Elstow	Luseland	Pelly	Willowbrook
Frobisher	Leask	Perdue	Windthorst
Fillmore	Leslie	Punnichy	Young
Findlater	Loverna	Quinton,	
Guernsey	Lawson	Raymore	

HAMLETS

Coldspring Beach	Donovan	Lilydale	Wood Mountain
Demaine	La Porte	Marsden	

PLACES AT WHICH DIAMOND JUBILEE OF CONFEDERATION CELEBRATIONS WERE
HELD, JULY 7, 1927

CITIES

Moose Jaw	North Battleford	Saskatoon	Weyburn
Prince Albert	Regina	Swift Current	

TOWNS

Assiniboia	Grenfell	Mortlach	Strasbourg
Alameda	Gravelbourg	Melville	Sintaluta
Arcola	Hanley	Maple Creek	Tisdale
Belgonie	Humboldt	Nokomis	Unity
Battleford	Herbert	Oxbow	Vonda
Biggar	Indian Head	Ogema	Wadena
Broadview	Kamsack	Outlook	Watrous
Craik	Kindersley	Qu'Appelle	Wolseley
Carlyle	Kerrobert	Radisson	Wapella
Carnduff	Lanigan	Radville	Wynyard
Canora	Lloydminster	Rouleau	Wilkie
Cabri	Lebret	Rosetown	Yorktown
Caron	Lumsden	Saltcoats	Yellow Grass
Davidson	Melfort	Shaunavon	Zealandia
Delisle	Morse	Scott	
Estevan	Moosomin	Sutherland	
Foam Lake	Macklin	Star City	

NEW BRUNSWICK

Throughout New Brunswick the celebration of the Diamond Jubilee of Confederation was carried out with a fervour characteristic of this historic province. An energetic provincial executive headed by His Honour Mr. Justice O. S. Crockett, with Mr. J. D. Black as secretary, supervised organization throughout the province and accomplished the most gratifying results.

The provincial Government under the leadership of Hon. J. B. M. Baxter gave every possible assistance and the educational authorities co-operated with loyalty and pleasing promptness. Hon. W. E. Foster, a former prime minister, represented the province on the National Executive.

Fredericton as the capital was naturally the centre of activities and a remarkably fine demonstration was staged there, but all through the province with the leading cities and towns made the rallying points, there was a wonderful outburst of patriotism and the spirit of the celebration seemed to be fully appreciated by all.

New Brunswick felt that its contribution of leaders and support in the early stages of Confederation negotiations gave it a worthy place on the roll of honour, and the pride in achievement during the years was all the more enhanced as a consequence. Co-operative with the federal Parliament the provincial legislature passed a suitable resolution and that the people of New Brunswick proved responsive was very amply made evident in wholehearted demonstrations of loyalty.

In every phase of the program outlined by the National Executive at Ottawa there was the fullest co-operation on the part of the provincial executive and of the Government of the province of New Brunswick.

APPENDIX B

National Committee for the Celebration of the Diamond
Jubilee of Confederation*Presidents*

Right Hon. Sir Robert Borden

Hon. Sir Lomer Gouin

Vice-Presidents

Right Hon. George P. Graham (Chairman)

Hon. Charles Marcil (Vice-Chairman)

Honorary Treasurer

Hon. H. M. Marler

Honorary Secretaries

Mr. C. G. Cowan

Mr. Jean Désy

Joint Assistant Secretaries

T. W. Quayle

F. A. McGregor

Executive Committee

Hon. Thomas Ahearn

Mr. J. O. Apps

Mr. J. P. Balharrie

Hon. R. B. Bennett

Hon. W. A. Black

Hon. Hewitt Bostock

Mr. P. M. Buttler

Mr. Lyon Cohen

Mr. M. J. Coldwell

Mr. J. W. Dafoe

Dr. A. G. Doughty

Hon. W. E. Foster

Mr. A. J. Freiman

Sir George Garneau

Hon. Andrew Haydon

Mr. H. P. Hill

Mr. T. O. Lambert

Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux

Mr. T. D'Arcy McGee

Mr. Thomas Mulvey

Mr. J. E. MacPherson

Mr. Tom Moore

Mr. P. J. Mulqueen

Hon. Sir George Perley

Hon. Mr. Justice Rinfret

Mrs. H. H. Rowatt

Madame René de Salaberry

Mr. E. H. Scammell

Hon. J. D. Stewart

Mr. Walter Thompson

Mrs. J. A. Wilson

Publicity Committee

Mr. Walter S. Thompson	Mr. George Hambleton
Mr. L. J. Ball	Mr. J. Hosie
Mr. H. S. Beecher	Mr. Leroy Johnson
Mr. J. D. Black	Mr. W. F. Kerr
Mr. C. W. Cavers	Mr. F. C. Mears
Mr. Fulgence Charpentier	Mr. Louvigny de Montigny
Mr. H. E. M. Chisholm	Mr. Napier Moore
Mr. T. D'Arcy Finn	Hon. F. J. Nash
Mr. J. A. Fortier	Col. R. F. Parkinson
Mr. L. W. Fraser	Mr. P. D. Ross
Mr. Charles H. Gauthier	Mr. D. B. MacRae
Mr. J. Murray Gibbon	Mr. E. R. Sayles
Mr. C. F. Goldthwaite	Mr. H. S. Southam
Mr. E. W. Grange	Mr. J. Harry Smith

Finance Committee

Hon. H. M. Marler (Chairman)	Mr. Charles A. Gray
Hon. R. B. Bennett	Mr. Beaudry Leman
Mr. E. L. Brittain	Mr. E. H. Scammell

Broadcast Committee

Hon. Thomas Ahearn (Chairman)	Mr. A. R. McEwan
Mr. D. C. Durland	Mr. John McMillan
Mr. A. E. Dymont	Mr. Paul J. Myler
Commander C. P. Edwards	Mr. H. M. Short
Mr. J. E. Lowry	Mr. Paul F. Sise
Mr. J. E. MacPherson	

Historical Committee

Dr. A. G. Doughty (Chairman)	Mr. H. P. Hill
Mr. L. J. Burpee	Major Gustave Lanctot
Hon. Martin Burrell	Hon. Senator John Lewis
Hon. Senator T. Chapais	Mr. H. H. Melanson
Mr. R. H. Coats	Mr. Victor Morin
Mr. Aegédus Fauteux	Mr. Pierre G. Roy
Mr. Léon Gérin	Dr. D. C. Scott

Medals Committee

Mr. Jean Désy (Chairman)	Hon. Sir George Perley
Mr. J. H. Campbell	Mrs. H. H. Rowatt
Mr. C. G. Cowan	Madame René de Salaberry
Dr. A. G. Doughty	Mrs. J. A. Wilson
Mr. Thomas Mulvey, K.C.	

Diamond Jubilee of Confederation

NAMES OF MEMBERS OF THE PROVINCIAL COMMITTEES

Province of Alberta:

Mr. John D. Hunt (Secretary)

Dr. H. M. Tory

Mr. A. U. G. Bury

Province of British Columbia:

Mr. J. H. Hosie (Secretary)

Province of Manitoba:

Mr. D. S. Woods (Secretary)

Sir James A. M. Aikins, Kt., K.C., LL.D.

Hon. R. W. Craig, K.C.

Lt.-Col. Rev. G. A. Wells, C.M.G., M.A.

Province of New Brunswick:

Mr. Justice Oswald S. Crocket

Mr. W. A. Loudoun

Mr. J. Douglas Black (Secretary)

Province of Nova Scotia:

Col. W. E. Thompson

Judge Wallace

Mr. R. T. McIlreith, K.C.

Mr. L. W. Fraser (Secretary)

Province of Ontario:

Hon. Howard Ferguson

Dr. A. H. U. Colquhoun (Secretary)

Province of Prince Edward Island:

Hon. J. D. Stewart

Mr. H. R. Stewart (Secretary)

Province of Quebec:

Hon. C. F. Delâge (Secretary)

Mr. Henri Gagnon

Hon. Frank Carrell

Province of Saskatchewan:

Hon. S. J. Latta

Mr. W. A. Mather

Mr. W. F. Kerr (Secretary)

Mr. J. W. Spears

APPENDIX C

Reports of Sub-Committees presented at a meeting of the Executive Committee Thursday, September 8, 1927

REPORT OF CHAIRMAN OF BROADCASTING COMMITTEE OF THE DIAMOND JUBILEE OF CONFEDERATION

I am happy to report that the objective of the Broadcasting Committee, viz., to broadcast the Ottawa celebrations from sea to sea, to every province of this Dominion, and, incidentally, overseas, and to attain this by means of Canadian telephone and telegraph lines and Canadian broadcasting stations, was carried out successfully.

The report of the noon gun, the first sound of the carillon striking the hour of twelve, and the ensuing broadcast of the speeches, etc., were heard from Nova Scotia to Vancouver island, while from overseas reports are to hand that the broadcasts were received in England, Scotland, Wales, Holland, Brazil, Mexico, New Zealand, Panama, Hawaii, British West Indies, Newfoundland and Alaska.

The twenty-two Broadcasting Stations used were located as follows:—

CF —Drummondville, P.Q.
CHNS—Halifax, N.S.
CNRA—Moncton, N.B.
CKCV—Quebec, P.Q.
CHYC—Montreal, P.Q.
CNRO—Ottawa, Ont.
CFCA —Toronto, Ont. (city).
CFRB — “ “ (district).
CJGC —London, Ont.
CKY —Winnipeg, Man.
CKCK—Regina, Sask.
CJRM—Moose Jaw, Sask.
CJWC—Saskatoon, Sask.
CFAC —Calgary, Alta.
CKLC—Red Deer, Alta.
CJCA —Edmonton, Alta.
CKCD—Vancouver, B.C. (city).
CNRV—Vancouver, B.C. (district).
CFCT —Victoria, B.C.
CFNB—Fredericton, N.B.
CFJC —Kamloops, B.C.
WWJ —Detroit, Mich.

These were connected together and with Ottawa by means of 10,525 miles of telephone circuit, provided by the different Canadian railway and telephone companies.

The monitoring or control was done throughout by 8,965 miles of telegraph line, and the total line mileage provided by the different companies was as follows:—

Name of Companies	Circuit Miles, two wire Telephone	Circuit Miles, single wire Telegraph
Bell Telephone Company of Canada.....	1,920	745
Canadian National Railways.....	1,950	4,105
Canadian Pacific Railway.....	1,815	3,015
American Telephone & Telegraph Co.....	1,100	1,100
Manitoba Telephone System.....	500	
Saskatchewan Government Telephones.....	1,100	
Alberta Government Telephone System.....	525	
British Columbia Telephone Company.....	640	
La Cie de Téléphone Nationale.....	240	
Maritime Telegraph & Telephone Co.....	375	
New Brunswick Telephone Company.....	360	
	10,525	8,965

Total miles of single wire in use, 30,115.

The telephone circuit from coast to coast was in duplicate, and only one piece of non-Canadian line was included in the network, that between Detroit and the Manitoba boundary, which was rented as a standby in case our single line between Ottawa and Fort William suffered a mishap.

The only non-Canadian broadcasting station used was WWJ, which was very kindly placed at our disposal by the Detroit *Free Press*. There is a large area in southwestern Ontario not covered by any Canadian station and the use of WWJ gave us the necessary coverage.

With one minor exception and that of the line rented from the American Telephone and Telegraph Company in the United States, the whole of the lines and stations and the cost of the personnel engaged in the tests and on July 1 were donated absolutely free of charge by the different companies, and when it is pointed out that on the day of the broadcast 341 persons were actually working on the broadcast, some idea may be obtained of the magnitude of the undertaking.

The co-operation which the committee received from every one concerned can only be described as inspiring, and the success of the undertaking is a tribute to all those who gave up not only their Dominion Day, but many nights before on the tests in order to put the broadcast through.

The Canadian National and the Canadian Pacific Railway companies, in addition to providing the above mentioned wire facilities, gave free transportation to the committee's employees over all their systems and also handled all express shipments and telegraph messages without charge, a very material contribution indeed.

The Bell Telephone Company of Canada, in addition to placing their wire facilities at the disposal of the committee, undertook all the telephone engineering of the network for a period of two weeks prior to the broadcast. Practically

the whole of their transmission engineering staff were engaged exclusively in the service of the committee. Theirs was the responsibility and to them goes the credit for the successful setting up of the network.

A special word of thanks is due to the Western Electric Company of New York, who loaned the committee some forty-five high-grade telephone repeater equipments, valued at approximately \$100,000.

I now wish to recommend that to the two railway companies, to each of the telephone companies, and to each of the radio stations who donated their facilities, to the Western Electric Company, and to the Northern Electric Company there be given one of the large Confederation medals, suitably engraved, as a tangible souvenir of the appreciation of the main committee of the assistance rendered by them.

The expenditure of the committee will be limited to the out-of-pocket expenses of the different companies in connection with apparatus and material purchased and used up, hotel expenses of the employees who had to be sent out and the rental of the United States line, and the Broadcasting Committee has accordingly taken upon itself to suitably recognize the "key men" of the broadcast by presenting them with a suitable souvenir in recognition of their work. It has also sent to every one connected with the broadcast a small enamel pin, similar to the badge pin supplied by the Main Committee. For the above, the sum of \$1,000 has been appropriated.

The Broadcasting Committee also proposes to publish its report in book form as a memento of the broadcast. The book is not yet finally completed, but sufficient work has been done to have a few advance copies tied together for the information of the Main Committee.

A copy of this report will be given to every one connected with the broadcast, as a souvenir, and will, at the same time, be a permanent record of this first historical tie-up of the whole of Canada and of the first transmission of speech from coast to coast over Canadian lines.

To all the listeners who have written in in regard to the broadcast, the Broadcasting Committee has sent a souvenir card, copy of which you have.

An analysis of the letters would indicate that the broadcasting of the ceremonies was greatly appreciated from coast to coast, and perhaps more particularly in the outlying districts of the western provinces, it being, in the first place, the first time these listeners had ever heard the voice of His Excellency the Governor General, that of our Prime Minister, the Leader of the Opposition, etc., and, in the second place, it carried to them, in a very effective manner, the inspiring spirit which the peals of the Peace Bells contributed, and for a few hours, at least, the distant listeners felt that they, with the rest of Canada, were joined together as one in a national thanksgiving.

In closing I cannot do better than quote from the letter of one farmer in Manitoba, a hundred miles north of Winnipeg, who, at the end of the last program laid down his telephone and said: "And so for us ended a perfect day".

(Signed) T. AHEARN,
Chairman, Broadcasting Committee.

OTTAWA, September 8, 1927.

REPORT OF THE HISTORICAL COMMITTEE

I beg to report that the Historical Committee held several meetings at which various questions relating to the Diamond Jubilee celebration were discussed and action taken on. In particular, after examination of its contents, it recommended the publication of "Sixty Years of Progress," prepared under the direction of Mr. Coats. It also recommended the bringing out of a memorial illustrated volume, as proposed by Dr. Doughty, relating the political evolution of Canada from the French régime down to Confederation. Moreover, the committee collected and arranged the historical material upon which was based the Parade at Ottawa, and from which was prepared the pamphlet of suggestions sent out to other communities throughout the country.

(Signed) A. G. DOUGHTY,

September 7, 1927.

Chairman.

REPORT OF RECEPTION COMMITTEE

Presented at Executive Meeting Held Thursday, September 8, 1928

DEAR MR. COWAN,—In response to yours of the 11th instant, I beg to report as follows:—

At a meeting of the Reception Sub-committee a few days before Dominion Day, we were provided with a list of the representatives of the Fathers of Confederation and others specially invited by the Executive Committee. Each one of these guests was allocated to some one or two members of our Sub-committee, in order that they might be given careful personal attention and, except in one case in which the name was in some way not included in our list, this was done.

I am happy to report that all our members attended to their duties in this respect with much pleasure to themselves, and your guests appeared to be very glad that they had come to Ottawa for the Jubilee and pleased with the arrangements made for their reception.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) GEORGE H. PERLEY.

Ottawa, Ont., August 31, 1927.

REPORT OF THE PUBLICITY COMMITTEE

The functions of the Publicity Committee organized in connection with the celebration of the Diamond Jubilee of Confederation were unquestionably more varied and far-reaching than anticipated in the beginning, but such action as was taken and such work as was done had one objective—the obtaining of the widest publicity in connection with the central celebration at Ottawa and the interesting of provincial and local organizations in arranging similar observances of the sixtieth anniversary of the Dominion. The Publicity Committee was

unable to commence its work until such time as the other committees had formulated their plans and were ready to announce them, but from that time on the committee and its staff worked at high pressure up to July 1 in its capacity as an organization for the dissemination of publicity and during the three days of the celebration members of the active staff constituted themselves a reception committee to welcome and assist visiting newspaper men. Members of the staff were at times obliged to work both day and night to carry out the details of their work. The best conception of the vastness of this work may be had when it is stated that during the month of June there was a daily average of 2,234 pieces of mail sent out by the publicity organization. That these efforts were crowned with success will be shown by the facts and figures in the following paragraphs.

Between the latter part of April and the end of May, several meetings of the full committees were convened and after that, with one or two exceptions, meetings were in the hands of the executive of the publicity committee, which met on certain occasions for the purpose of discussing unusual problems. The balance of the work was left in the hands of the permanent staff which acted in co-operation with one or two members of the executive.

Special reference should be made to the exceptional and invaluable work of Mr. C. W. Cavers, of the Soldier Settlement Board, whose former newspaper experience proved valuable in connection with his work of distributing photographic and cut features. Special mention should also be made of the work of Mr. Herbert Chisholm, Publicity Director of the Department of Trade and Commerce, whose services were loaned to the Publicity Committee by that department. Mr. Chisholm's activities were devoted to writing current news items regarding the activities of the various units of the whole organization and to meeting and supplying with material visiting newspaper men and local correspondents.

The committee supplied regular features to 446 daily and weekly newspapers, both French and English, these features being sent out at intervals and covering in picture and legend matters of interest in connection with the Confederation celebration. Included among these were nine illustrated historical strips which told in pictures the progress made during these sixty years since Confederation in various lines of Canadian activities. These were prepared by well known artists and were well received and widely used by Canadian publications. Sixteen of the features sent out to these publications covered the following subjects:—

- The Quebec Conference;
- The Borden picture of the Fathers of Confederation;
- Group of officials of the National Committee;
- Separate groups of Fathers of Confederation by provinces;
- The Parliament Buildings;
- Monuments of Confederation figures on Parliament Hill;
- Confederation Tablet at Charlottetown;
- Canadian Embassy at Washington;
- Sir John A. Macdonald;
- Lady Willingdon at the Royal Mint;

Prime Ministers since Confederation;
 The Carillon;
 R. Stanley Weir and verse of "O Canada";
 Confederation Medals;
 Radio Broadcast;
 Confederation Stamps;
 Facsimile of Sir John Macdonald's writing and first draft of Confederation Pact.

In addition to the preparation and distribution of these, considerable work was done in the way of gathering material and photographs and also having photo engravings made for newspapers, magazines and other publications. For example, ninety papers asked for electrotypes of the maps and charts which appeared in the book "Sixty Years of Canadian Progress". These were prepared and shipped to these publications by the committee. Requests were also received from Boards of Trade and other similar organizations for electrotypes of the half-tone engravings which appeared in this booklet, and these were supplied. The committee circularized the daily newspapers regarding photographs of the illumination of the Peace Tower and thirty newspapers wrote or telegraphed requesting these photographs. In addition to illustrated features mentioned above, the committee also sent out a large number of photographs of the carillon, Lady Willingdon striking the first Confederation medal at the Royal Mint, portraits of the Prime Ministers since Confederation, photographs of the Confederation stamps and many other miscellaneous subjects. A large number of these were supplied through the Press Associations and newspaper feature service in Canada, Great Britain and the United States.

One of the outstanding features of the committee's work was the preparation of the Confederation film, entitled "Canada's Diamond Jubilee"—motion picture which was shown in the principal theatres of the Dominion during the months of June and July. The preparation of this film should be credited to Mr. C. W. Cavers and Mr. E. W. Grange of Reuter's, Limited, who worked in co-operation with Captain F. C. Badgley, Director of the Canadian Government Motion Picture Bureau. The committee was handicapped by lack of time and scarcity of material, but its work resulted in the production of a creditable film, which was well received throughout the country. The committee would like to take this opportunity to thank the Motion Picture Distributors and Exhibitors of Canada, the Canadian Universal Film Company, of Toronto, and Colonel John Cooper for their part in making the showing of this motion picture possible in Canadian theatres. The film consisted of one reel of approximately 800 feet. That the widest possible distribution was given and that thousands of people saw this picture is clearly shown by the list of bookings which follows:—

Uptown, Toronto, June 13-18.
 Tivoli, Toronto, June 13-18.
 Hippodrome, Toronto, June 13-18.
 Loew's, Toronto, June 13-18.
 Pantages, Toronto, June 13-18.
 Imperial, Ottawa, June 13-18.
 Regent, Ottawa, June 13-18.

Regent, Oshawa, June 13-15.
 Royal, Port Hope, June 16-18.
 Trent, Trenton, June 13-14.
 Capitol, Kingston, June 15-16.
 Brock, Brockville, June 17-18.
 Palace, Windsor, June 13-18.
 Majestic, Stratford, June 13-15.

- Capitol, Kitchener, June 16-18.
 Parkdale, Toronto, June 20-25.
 College, Toronto, June 20-25.
 Beach, Toronto, June 20-25.
 Castle, Guelph, June 20-25.
 Parkdale, Toronto, June 20-25.
 Runnymede, Toronto, June 20-25.
 Capitol, Hamilton, June 20-25.
 Pantages, Hamilton, June 20-25.
 Oakwood, Toronto, June 20-22.
 Capitol, Toronto, June 23-25.
 Alhambra, Toronto, June 20-22.
 Christie, Toronto, June 23-25.
 Capitol, Peterboro, June 20-22.
 Beaver, Toronto, June 23-25.
 St. Clair, Toronto, June 20-22.
 Danforth, Toronto, June 23-25.
 Griffin, Chatham, June 20-22.
 Capitol, London, June 23-25.
 Capitol, Guelph, June 20-22.
 Victoria, Toronto, June 23-25.
 Bedford, Toronto, June 27-29.
 Queens, Niagara Falls, June 30-July 2.
 Belsize, Toronto, June 27-29.
 Capitol, St. Catharines, June 30-July 2.
 Classic, Toronto, June 27-29.
 Classic, Owen Sound, June 30-July 2.
 Temple, Brantford, June 27-29.
 Capitol, Paris, June 30-July 2.
 La Plaza, Toronto, June 27-29.
 Capitol, Welland, June 30-July 2.
 Mavey, Toronto, June 27-29.
 Teck, Toronto, June 27-29.
 Capitol, Cobourg, June 30-July 2.
 York, Toronto, June 27-29.
 Grand, Ridgetown, June 30-July 2.
 Algoma, Sault Ste. Marie, June 29-30.
 Griffin, Woodstock, June 27-29.
 Regent, Galt, June 30-July 2.
 St. Julien, Toronto, July 4-6.
 Doric, Toronto, July 7-9.
 Park, Toronto, July 4-6.
 Kingswood, Toronto, July 7-9.
 King, Toronto, July 4-9.
 Duchess, Toronto, July 4-5.
 Peter Pan, Toronto, July 8-9.
 Garden, Toronto, July 4-5.
 Bonito, Toronto, July 4-5.
 Royal, Bowmanville, July 6-7.
 Regent, Chapleau, July 6-7.
 King's, Chapleau, July 6-7.
 Playhouse, Toronto, July 4-5.
 Odeon, Toronto, July 1-4.
 Capitol, Montreal, Week June 12.
 Amherst, Montreal, June 19-20-21.
 Rivoli, Montreal, June 22-23-24-25.
 Fairyland, Montreal, June 27-28.
 Central, Laprairie, June 21.
 Palace, Montreal, Week June 12.
 Midway, Montreal, June 19-20-21.
 Corona, Montreal, June 22-23.
 Westmount, Montreal, June 24-25.
 Perron Hall, Montreal, June 29-30.
 Laurier, Hull, July 1-2.
 Eden, Hull, July 3-4-5.
 Victoria, St. Lambert, July 20-21.
 Loew's, Montreal, Week June 12.
 Papineau, Montreal, June 19-20-21.
 Mount Royal, Montreal, June 22-23-24-25.
 Empire, Quebec, June 26-27-28-29.
 B.A.A. Club, Beloeil, July 1-2.
 Imperial, Montreal, Week June 12.
 Belmont, Montreal, June 19-20-21.
 Rosemount, Montreal, June 24-25.
 Victoria, Quebec, June 26-27-28.
 Strand, Montreal, June 12-13-14.
 Rialto, Montreal, June 15-16-17-18.
 Beloeil, Beloeil, June 25.
 Passe-Temps, Joliette, June 29-30.
 Imperial, St. John, June 13-14-15.
 Capitol, Fredericton, June 20-21-22.
 Roseland, New Glasgow, June 15-16-17.
 Palace, Sydney, June 20-21.
 Strand, Sydney Mines, June 22-23.
 Strand, North Sydney, June 24-25.
 Imperial, Sussex, June 13-14-15.
 Capitol, Moncton, June 16-17-18.
 Palace, Chatham, June 20-21.
 Empress, Newcastle, June 22-23.
 Opera House, Bathurst, June 24-25.
 Strand, Truro, June 27-28.
 Strand, New Waterford, June 27-28.
 Empress, Amherst, June 29-30.
 Opera House, Campbellton, June 27-28.
 Empress, Amherst, June 29-30.
 Opera House, Dalhousie, June 29.
 Prince Edward, Charlottetown, July 1-2.
 Majestic, Halifax, July 1-2.
 Majestic, Yarmouth, July 8-9.
 Capitol, Kentville, July 11-12.
 Capitol, Woodstock, July 11-12.
 Auditorium, Virden, Man., June 10-11.
 Capitol, Brandon, Man., June 13-14-15.
 Capitol, Moose Jaw, Sask., June 16-17-18.

- Daylight, Saskatoon, Sask., June 20-21-22.
 Capitol, Winnipeg, Man., June 25-July 1.
 Starland, Winnipeg, Man., July 2.
 Princess, Melville, Sask., June 10-11.
 Playhouse, Portage la Prairie, June 13.
 Savoy, Moose Jaw, Sask., June 16-17-18.
 Victoria, Saskatoon, Sask., June 20-21-22.
 Metropolitan, Winnipeg, Man., June 25-July 1.
 Gaiety, Winnipeg, Man., July 2.
 Elite, Portage la prairie, June 13-14.
 Cameo, Weyburn, Sask., June 17-18.
 Rex, Regina, Sask., June 20-21-22.
 Lyceum, Winnipeg, Man., June 25-July 1.
 College, Winnipeg, Man., July 2.
 Royal, Fort Frances, Ont., June 10-11.
 Royal, Fort William, Ont., June 15-16-17-18.
 Capitol, Regina, Sask., June 20-21-22.
 Garrick, Winnipeg, Man., June 24-July 1.
 Wonderland, Winnipeg, Man., July 2.
 Strand, Dryden, Ont., June 10-11.
 Palace, Kenora, Ont., June 13.
 Colonial, Port Arthur, June 16-17-18-20.
 Strand, Prince Albert, June 24-25.
 Province, Winnipeg, Man., June 27-July 2.
 Capitol, Calgary, June 16-18.
 Palace, Calgary, June 16-18.
 Capitol, Edmonton, June 20-22.
 Dreamland, Edmonton, June 20-22.
 Palace, Lethbridge, June 27-29.
 Empress, Lethbridge, June 27-29.
 Dreamland, Medicine Hat, June 30-July 2.
 Lyric, Swift Current, July 4-6.
 Lyceum, Gull Lake, July 7-9.
 Orpheum, Fernie, July 13-14.
 Orpheum, Kimberley, July 15-16.
 Opera House, Michel, July 18-19.
 Angus, Wetaskiwin, July 22-23.
 Opera House, Canmore, July 26-27.
 Edison, New Westminster, June 13-15.
 Fraser, Vancouver, June 13-14.
 Broadway, Vancouver, June 17-18.
 Capitol, Vancouver, June 18-24.
 Dominion, Victoria, June 20-25.
 Kerrisdale, Vancouver, June 21-22.
 Alma Road, Vancouver, June 23-24.
 Windsor, Vancouver, June 25-27.
 Regent, Vancouver, June 25-27.
 Dominion, Nanaimo, June 27-28.
 Victoria, Vancouver, June 28-29.
 Grandview, Vancouver, June 30-July 1.
 Starland, Nelson, July 1-2.
 Opera House, Ocean Falls, July 2.
 Kitsilana, Vancouver, July 2-4.
 Empress, Kamloops, July 20-21.
 Empress, Vernon, July 25-26.
 Empress, Kelowna, July 29-30.
 Empress, Penticton, August 3-4.
 Imperial, Chilliwack, August 15-16.

It is difficult to estimate the quantity of material which was given out by the committee. It is also equally difficult to show the definite results obtained owing to the impossibility of collecting clippings of the articles reproduced and because of the fact that many of the articles sent out by the committee were adapted by publications and incorporated in their own stories of the Diamond Jubilee celebration. A recent classification showed on hand 13,647 clippings of material sent out by the publicity committee. The Committee is now arranging these clippings in eight groups as follows:—

- Preparations for Celebration.
- Reports of Celebrations.
- Radio Broadcast.
- Carillon.
- Illustrated features.
- Biographies.
- Historical articles.
- General.

Owing to the number of clippings it will take some time to complete this work. Further clippings are being received daily and by the time the work of classification is completed the total number will be far in excess of the above figure. It is a suggestion of the committee that when the classifications of clippings are completed they be bound under the various headings and placed in the Dominion Archives.

An interesting feature in connection with the clippings received is the hearty response on the part of the French press of Canada, as well as the so-called foreign language papers. In connection with the preparation of articles for the French press, the work of Mr. Joseph Fortier was of great value to the committee. Mr. Fortier not only prepared articles in French but also translated the various articles written in English into French for use in the French papers.

At this point it might be well to mention the fact that a great many members of the committee rendered not only excellent service but offered suggestions which were of great assistance in the general layout of publicity work. The membership of the committee was as follows:—

- Thompson, Walter S., Chairman, C.N.R., Montreal, P.Q.
- Bell, L. J., Canadian Weekly Newspaper Association, Toronto, Ont.
- Beecher, H. S., Association of Canadian Advertising, Toronto.
- Black, J. Douglas, Secretary, Jubilee Committee, Fredericton, N.B.
- Cavers, C. W., 108 Wellington street, Ottawa.
- Charpentier, Fulgence, Department of the Secretary of State, Ottawa.
- Chisholm, H. E. M., 104 Wellington street, Ottawa.
- Finn, T. D'Arcy, Citizen Publishing Company, Ottawa.
- Fortier, J. A., 106 Wellington street, Ottawa.
- Fraser, L. W., Provincial Building, Halifax, N.S.
- Gautier, Chas. H., Le Droit, Ottawa.
- Gibbon, J. Murray, Director of Publicity, Canadian Pacific Railway, Montreal.
- Goldthwaite, C. F., 106 Wellington street, Ottawa.
- Grange, E. W., Reuter's Ltd., Ottawa.
- Hambleton, Geo., Canadian Press, Ottawa.
- Hosie, J., Provincial Building, Victoria, B.C.
- Johnson, Leroy, Pub. Secretary, Jubilee Committee, Regina.
- Hunt, J. D., Provincial Building, Edmonton, Alta.
- Mears, F. C., President Press Gallery, Ottawa.
- Montigny, Louvigny de, the Senate, Ottawa.
- Moore, Napier, Vice-Chairman, Editor MacLean's Magazine, Toronto.
- McCready, J. E. B., Charlottetown, P.E.I.
- Nash, Hon. F. J., Chairman, Publicity Committee, Charlottetown, P.E.I.
- Parkinson, Col. R. F., Journal Publishing Company, Ottawa.
- Ross, P. D., Journal Publishing Company, Ottawa.
- MacRae, D. B., Chairman, Jubilee Committee, Room 327, Legislative Bldg., Winnipeg, Man.
- Sayles, E. R., the *Mercury*, Renfrew, Ont.
- Southam, H. S., The Citizen Publishing Company, Ottawa.
- Smith, J. Harry, Canadian Pacific Railway, Montreal.

Among the names on this committee is that of Mr. J. E. B. McCready of Charlottetown, who was made an honorary member because of the fact that he is the only surviving member of the original Parliamentary Press Gallery.

Mention should also be made of the excellent work done by the stenographic staff and mailers who worked day and night on the preparation and distribution of publicity material.

Daily publicity by telegraph was well sustained throughout, and interest in the preparations for the Jubilee increased rather than diminished during the period in which the committee was in existence. Newspapers throughout the whole Dominion were generous with their space, and the Canadian Press was uniformly courteous in general telegraph distribution. In addition to the material sent by Canadian Press, special correspondents and local men were supplied with much information of a human interest or informative nature. It is safe to say that scarcely a day has passed when there did not appear in every newspaper in Canada some interesting reference to Confederation and to the coming Jubilee Celebrations.

Stories of the Carillon, and particularly of the great broadcasting project were received with deep interest. In this latter connection Commander Edwards kept the committee continuously informed of every dramatic development towards the achievement of this historic objective.

The committee felt that to unduly advertise the coming of Colonel Lindbergh on July 2 might divert the interest of the public from the real object of the celebration, namely, the commemoration of Canada's Jubilee. Nevertheless, several interesting stories regarding his visit were sent out.

The universal demand for information regarding the Ottawa federal celebration has been adequately met. The program was not only summarized for use over the wires but was made available in chronological order throughout the Dominion.

Approximately 140 historical and biographical sketches varying from one half to two columns in length, prepared by prominent writers under the auspices of the Historical Committee, were disseminated in both French and English.

In addition to the distribution by telegraph, a considerable proportion of the articles and stories prepared were multigraphed and distributed to dailies, weeklies and periodicals throughout the Dominion, the United States and elsewhere.

Reuter's Cables were throughout generous of their services and a large volume and variety of material was disseminated throughout the Empire and elsewhere through this agency.

All articles and stories were promptly translated into French, and the service throughout was strictly bilingual in character, in every detail. In French, as well as in English papers, practically everything sent out was published, and well displayed.

The Parliamentary Press Gallery co-operated on all occasions, while the services of the Hansard staff were given in the preparation of copies of speeches for distribution by wire or mail.

A novel, interesting feature in connection with the publicity sent out was a series of three articles donated to the committee by Mr. Norman R. Cole, who is better known to radio listeners-in as Uncle Dick. Mr. Cole embodied in these three articles the high lights of Canadian history since Confederation in simple language designed to be used on the children's pages of newspapers, so that the full import of the Diamond Jubilee celebration was not only given to adults but also to the children of the country. This series of articles was published in thirty-seven leading dailies of Canada.

Three contests, to stimulate interest in the Diamond Jubilee celebration, were announced and conducted under the auspices of the publicity committee. These were the contest for the three best editorials in daily newspapers, dealing with Canada and Confederation, and a similar contest for weekly newspapers, both irrespective of the language in which the papers were published; and a contest open to the public to determine the three best slogans which might be adopted by Canadian advertisers as being typical of Canada and its progress in the Jubilee year. In each instance a gold, silver and bronze medal were offered as prizes. Competent judges were selected in each instance, and the results were as follows:—

Editorial Contest—Daily Newspapers:

Gold medal to Mr. D. A. McGregor, editor of the *Vancouver Province*.

Editorial on "What is Canada?"

Silver medal to Mr. C. O. Smith of the *Calgary Herald*. Editorial on "The Diamond Jubilee of Confederation."

Silver medal to Mr. Charles Gautier of *Le Droit*, Ottawa. Editorial on "Soixante ans de Confédération."

Editorial Contest—Weekly Newspapers:

Gold medal to Mr. H. P. Davidson, *Acadian*, Wolfville, N.S. Editorial on "Canada's Greatness."

Silver medal to Mr. W. H. Robertson, *Signal*, Goderich, Ont. Editorial on "Canada, 1867-1927."

Bronze medal to Mr. C. H. Hale, *Packet and Times*, Orillia, Ont. Editorial on "The Spirit of Confederation."

In this contest there were sixteen entrants, including one German publication.

In connection with the Daily contest, the judges, who were Abbé Emile Bégin, Professor of French, Laval University; George Herbert Clarke, Professor of English Literature, Queen's University; and Charles Holmes, Esq., Montreal, awarded the gold medal to Mr. D. A. McGregor, but when it came to the winning of the second and third prizes it was decided that Mr. C. O. Smith and Mr. Chas. Gautier should both receive silver medals and that there should be no award of the bronze medal. The editorials which won the daily newspaper contest have been reprinted and distributed to newspapers throughout the country and in a great many instances the paper receiving the reprints have seen fit to publish them.

In connection with the slogan contest a total of 259 slogans were received in English, eight in French and two bilingual, making a total of 269 slogans submitted by 116 competitors.

The assistance of the Canadian Daily Newspapers Association, the Canadian Weekly Newspaper Association and the Association of Canadian Advertisers should be recognized in connection with these contests.

In connection with the incidental work done by the committee, it might be noted that one or more letters and telegrams were received from 279 individual papers, consisting of 228 English-Canadian papers, twenty-three French-Canadian papers, twelve foreign language Canadian papers, two British West Indies papers, one English publication, one publication located in Newfoundland and eight in the United States. These were in addition to the regular articles, photographs, et cetera, which were distributed by the committee. The various news services were also supplied with material as well as the High Commissioner's office in London and Paris. Whole-hearted co-operation was also given by the two "Ready Print" publishers in Canada, representing approximately four hundred weekly newspapers.

The committee can state with confidence that every periodical of importance in England made reference to the celebration and that Reuter's Limited, the correspondent of the *London Times*, cabled many news stories which were supplied them by the committee. In addition to this, the *London Times* issued a special Canadian edition on Friday, July 1, copy of which has been placed in the National Archives.

With the exception of an occasional story about the radio broadcast on July 1, the United States papers paid little attention to the celebration, excepting the French section of the United States press. The publicity obtained in the northeastern part of the United States was fairly good, but considered on a percentage basis it was not as extensive as it might have been. The visit of Colonel Lindbergh made a greater appeal to the United States press than did the celebration, and the visit of Colonel Lindbergh being part of the celebration, the Publicity Committee co-operated to the fullest extent in giving information to American newspapermen and correspondents for American newspapers. The *New York Times*, *New York Sun* and *New York Herald-Tribune*, as well as a number of other papers took the occasion to issue a special Canadian edition in connection with the celebration and material was supplied to these publications by the Publicity Committee.

A particularly pleasing feature of the attitude adopted by the American press was the fact that United States labour newspapers and periodicals played up the celebration in practically every issue during the month of June. In some of these issues articles by the Hon. Peter Heenan appeared in connection with the illustrated features on articles supplied by the committee.

Both English and French newspapers in the West Indies received all the news stories and biographical and historical sketches, photographs, mattrexes and stereos which were sent out by the committee. Many of these did not appear until July and August, but they served the purpose of making Canada better known in foreign lands.

Newfoundland was regarded the same as Canadian publications and used a considerable amount of material sent out by the committee.

In addition to the distribution mentioned in your committee's interim report of June 16 last, the distribution of booklets, particularly "Sixty Years of Progress in Canada" and "Thanksgiving Proceedings" and the "Pageant" booklet has continued up to the present. Immediately after July 4, a copy of each of these booklets—in either French or English—was sent to every public library in the United States on the A.L.A. list, to every college in the United States and to every listener-in at the Detroit News Radio Station who wrote to that station, thanking them for co-operating in putting over the radio broadcast on July 1. In addition, 5,000 copies of "Sixty Years of Progress" were sent to the Canadian National and 3,000 copies to the Canadian Pacific Railways for distribution; 1,500 copies in English and 2,000 copies in French were also forwarded to the Canadian National in London whose officers kindly undertook their distribution throughout the libraries of Great Britain and France. "Sixty Years of Progress" in English is completely exhausted.

In Canada 123 special editions of daily and weekly newspapers were issued in connection with the Confederation celebration and a great deal of the material appearing in these issues was supplied by the committee. The same applies to magazines, sixty numbers of Confederation editions of magazines having been received, of which thirty-five were published in Ontario, seven in the United States, and the balance confined to labour publications. There is no necessity for going into details in this report in connection with the character of material used in special issues; it is sufficient to say that practically everything sent out from the offices of the Publicity Committee was used and a great many requests for photographs, etc., were filled.

The committee would like to take this opportunity to thank the executive and other committees and particularly the honorary secretaries, Messrs. Cowan and Désy, for their whole-hearted co-operation and assistance throughout the period of preparation of this great National event.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) W. S. THOMPSON.

APPENDIX D

Program at Ottawa

The celebration at Ottawa arranged by the National Executive was designed to be thoroughly national in character and was in a large part heard from coast to coast by means of a specially arranged broadcast. The first event of the day was the laying of the corner stone of the proposed new departmental building.

The Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King (Prime Minister) spoke as follows:—

“Your Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, we celebrate to-day the Sixtieth Anniversary of the foundation of our Dominion. It seemed to the Government appropriate that this historic occasion should be commemorated by the laying of a corner-stone of a new departmental building which is to have a name which will be commemorative of this occasion. This is to be the corner-stone of what will be called Confederation Block. The site on which this new Confederation Block will be located was obtained by the administration of Sir Robert Borden just shortly before the beginning of the war. The intention was to have a new departmental building erected at that time, but owing to the war and subsequently to the many costs of the war, the erection of this building was delayed. The Government, however, has felt that the moment has now come when the new departmental block should be erected, and it has been decided to associate that event with the great occasion which we celebrate to-day.

“May I say that the Canada of to-day is a vastly different Canada from the Canada of 1867. The Canada of 1867 was a Canada of four provinces linked by the waters of the St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes. The Canada of to-day is a Canada of nine provinces which stretches from ocean to ocean, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The Canada of 1867 was a group of colonies. The Canada of to-day is a nation, a nation forming part of the community of nations which comprise the British Empire to which we are all so proud to belong.

“Ladies and gentlemen, we are very much honoured by the presence of His Excellency the Governor General and of Her Excellency. His Excellency is to lay this corner-stone. Before I invite His Excellency to do so, there are one or two preliminaries which are mentioned on the program and I will first ask those who are to perform this part of the ceremony to do their part. Mr. Hunter, Deputy Minister of Public Works, is to place in this receptacle a scroll which will contain coin, postage stamps, and certain papers of a record which will be deposited immediately beneath the corner-stone itself. It will, I think, be a matter of interest to all present to know that this particular stone, the one that is to form the receptacle, is the one which was placed in the original Parliament Buildings immediately below the corner-stone of the House of Parliament. After the great fire when the building was destroyed, the old corner-stone was retained, but the receptacle which was beneath it, the stone in which had been deposited the records of previous years, was removed and it is brought here to-day to be the corner-stone of this new Confederation Building. Thus there is a very intimate link between the original buildings as laid by the founders of Confederation and this building which is to be known as Confederation Block. I will now ask Mr. Hunter to place in this receptacle the coins, etc., which are to be deposited there.

(Mr. Hunter thereupon deposited the coins, postage-stamps and certain papers of record in the receptacle.)

“MR. MACKENZIE KING: I now ask the Honourable Minister of Public Works to present His Excellency with the trowel for the purpose of laying the corner-stone.”

His Excellency then proceeded to lay the corner-stone of the new Confederation Block and spoke as follows:—

“We are met together to join in performing the first important function of the number that we are undertaking to-day in order worthily to commemorate the Diamond Jubilee of the passing of the Act of Confederation in this country, and I am very proud that, as His Majesty’s representative in Canada, it has fallen to my lot—thanks to your kind thought, Mr. Prime Minister—to take the principal part in this ceremonial, and to lay the foundation stone of this the first of the fine block of buildings which will be erected on this site, and which when completed, will add greatly to the architectural beauty of our Capital City, and form a fitting pendant to that magnificent pile which is the home of the Government and Parliament of the Dominion of Canada.

“And I think there is a particular significance in the laying of the foundation stone of this Confederation Block, for it seems to me to mark the completion of a period of sixty years during which much has been achieved of which Canadians may well be proud, and the commencement of a further period which is full of the highest hope and promise.

“Sixty years is but a short time in the life of a nation. And to-day we look back and gratefully recall to mind the great services rendered to our country by all those who in the past have with devoted zeal and loyal purpose built firmly the foundations of the national life of Canada. To-day, too, we look forward with perfect faith and confidence, in a spirit of unity and common citizenship, whatever our origin or race, determined to build up on those foundations a great national structure, which will bring the blessings of peace, prosperity and progress to all the citizens of this vast Dominion.

“And to-day I am proud to claim that I am a citizen of Canada, and that I have the great privilege during the next few years of helping you all on your way; prouder still in the thought that my name will be associated with this occasion, which will remain for all time a permanent memorial of the Diamond Jubilee of Confederation.”

INAUGURATION OF THE CARILLON

Following the laying of the corner-stone was the inauguration of the Carillon by His Excellency the Governor General, Viscount Willingdon. The Minister of Public Works, Hon. J. C. Elliot, presented His Excellency the electric key block from which the signal was conveyed to the carillonneur. Preceding this ceremony the Right Honourable the Prime Minister spoke as follows:—

“At twelve o’clock noon, His Excellency the Governor General, the personal representative of His Majesty the King in our Dominion, inaugurates the carillon, which, by authority of Parliament, had been installed in our parliament buildings.

“Before inviting His Excellency to perform the ceremony which made the carillon a part of our national life, it will, I trust, accord with your wishes, if, on behalf of the Government, I attempt briefly to make mention of a few features, incidental to its installation, which, I believe, on this occasion, all present will wish to have in mind and which our country will desire to have of record.

"In the inner entrance to our Houses of Parliament there is carved on the central column which supports the entire structure words commemorative of two epoch-marking events in the history of Canada. The one is Confederation, the Diamond Jubilee of which we celebrate to-day; the other, Canada's participation in the Great War. The main tower of our parliament buildings is a memorial of the peace born of victory. Both Confederation and the Peace are immediately associated with to-day's ceremony. In the anthem, which will peal forth at midday, will be sounded the notes of "O Canada," notes which will be heard far beyond the bounds of our Dominion in proclamation of its sixtieth birthday anniversary; notes that will carry an even greater proclamation: the message of peace and goodwill to all men in all lands.

"Of Confederation much will be said throughout our country to-day. This morning's ceremony is concerned more particularly with the inauguration of the carillon which has been installed in the Memorial Tower.

"In referring to the circumstances which led to the installation of the carillon, it is necessary for me to recall the disastrous fire which, on the night of February 3, 1916, occasioned the destruction of the parliament buildings. The buildings were not totally destroyed, but the extent of the irreparable loss was such as to appear to warrant their complete reconstruction. This work was entered upon immediately. On September 1, 1916, His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, Governor General of Canada at the time, laid the corner stone of the present buildings, exactly where fifty-six years before, his brother, King Edward VII, then Prince of Wales, had laid the corner stone of the original Houses of Parliament. At the northeast corner of the buildings is to be seen the inscriptions descriptive of both ceremonies. They are carved on the slab of marble by which the original corner stone was faced, and which serves thus to maintain an unbroken continuity between the old buildings and the new.

"The work of reconstruction was well under way when the Great War was ended. The Government of the day, decided that in no way could the Peace, for which the world was so profoundly grateful, be more appropriately commemorated than by dedicating, as a Memorial to the Peace, the Main Tower which was still to be erected. As the Tower of Victory, it was to mark the completion, and to be the crowning feature of the newly constructed Houses of Parliament. The idea was one alike of beauty and vision. On September 1, 1919, on the occasion of his first visit to Canada, the corner stone of the Tower was laid by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

"In keeping with the commemorative character of the Tower it was decided to reserve the space immediately above the entrance to the Houses of Parliament, as a Memorial Chamber. There will be recorded the names of all who served with the Canadian Forces in the Great War. In the centre of the Memorial Chamber there has been erected an Altar on which is to be placed The Book of Remembrance; inscribed on illuminated parchment, constituting a national roll of honour, will be 60,000 names, the names of those who, in the hour of greatest need, made the supreme sacrifice.

O valiant hearts, who to your glory came
Through dust of conflict and through battle-flame;
Tranquil you lie, your knightly virtue proved,
Your memory hallowed in the Land you loved.

"The stone of the Altar on which will be placed The Book of Remembrance was laid by His Excellency Lord Byng, before his departure from Canada, as a last official act. The Memorial Chamber, itself, the work on which is now nearing completion, will it is hoped be formally dedicated by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on the occasion of His Royal Highness' visit to our country in the course of the next few weeks.

"It is in the space immediately above the Memorial Chamber that the carillon has been installed. Above the carillon is the Tower Clock, with its dials, each fifteen feet nine inches in diameter, visible from the east, south, west and north. Surmounting the pinnacle of the tower, and over all, is the Union Jack, caressed, at their caprice, by the four winds of Heaven.

"So far as I am aware, the suggestion to install a carillon in the Tower was first made in parliament by the late Senator George Bradbury. The suggestion was favourably received by members of both Houses, and in all parts of Canada. The project came before the government for consideration when the Administration in 1923 was being called upon to decide what chimes, if any, should accompany the striking of the hours of the tower clock.

"May I pause for a moment to say a word of the tower clock. In the great fire of 1916, the bell in the old tower which sounded the hours continued to the very last to perform its duty. The base of the tower was on fire when the hour of ten was struck. Through its apertures the flames were flashing when the bell sounded the hour of eleven. As the hour of midnight approached most of the tower was already a ruin, its base was a smouldering mass, its pinnacle had been devoured by the flames. Still the old sentinel stood on guard. At midnight the crash came. In an endeavour to strike the final hour, it fell, its belfry demolished, its voice silenced. That sacrifice, however, has not been in vain. Out of the ashes of the tower which was destroyed, a destruction which at the time seemed to symbolize the devastation of the great war, has risen a more beautiful tower; the tower which we at this moment behold; a Peace Tower which stands to the world as a symbol of the spirit of this nation, bearing in its breast the record of the sacrifice made by our country for the world's peace. In a few moments it will be our privilege to bear witness to the immortality of that spirit. When the clock which is now installed begins to sound forth the hours of the day, it will take the flaming torch, thrown to it over a space of years, by the old sentinel at midnight, and holding it aloft will strike at high noon the hour of twelve in commemoration alike of birth and resurrection.

"The present clock will have yet another association of even vaster scope and dream. The completion of our reconstructed Houses of Parliament seemed to the Administration an opportune moment in which to give renewed expression to the near relationship of the Mother of Parliaments to our own. Accordingly, in arranging for the new clock which was to be placed in the tower, an effort was made to reproduce, as accurately as sound would permit, the notes of Big Ben and the Westminster Chimes. When, therefore, from time to time, we hear the striking of the hours and the quarters, we shall be reminded of the heritage of freedom which has come to us through the establishment in Canada of British parliamentary institutions, the like establishment of which in other dominions beyond the seas is the surest bond of union between the community of free nations which comprise the British Empire.

"Having decided to reproduce at Ottawa, the chimes at Westminster, the Government next gave careful consideration to the larger project of installing a carillon. Mr. Frederick C. Mayer, the greatest living authority on carillons who had just completed a survey of the carillons of the world, was invited to come to Ottawa to advise on the project. When Mr. Mayer saw the Peace Tower, viewed its commanding position, and the wide open spaces by which it is surrounded, he grew enthusiastic over its possibilities and became emphatic in his statement that with such a campanile, in such a setting, the Government had it within its power to secure for the people of Canada what would prove to be the finest carillon in the world.

"Again, having regard to the commemorative character of the tower, and more particularly to the sixty thousand names upon the roll of honour in The Book of Remembrance, it was felt by the Administration, that the more worthily

the service and sacrifice of Canada in the Great War could be commemorated, the more would the commemoration accord with the will and wish of the Canadian people. It was thereupon decided to install the carillon as the crowning feature of the Memorial Tower and as the most fitting symbol of the Peace.

"To the firm of Gillett and Johnson, of Croydon, England, was entrusted the work of installing the carillon. This work is now practically complete and Mr. Cyril Johnson, who has given to it throughout the closest personal attention, is here to-day to witness the supreme triumph of his art. To him and to Mr. Mayer for their invaluable services, I should like publicly to extend the thanks of the Government and the people of Canada.

"To indicate to the country the degree to which Mr. Mayer's prediction has been fulfilled, I cannot perhaps do better than to read the concluding paragraph of the latest report he has made to the Government, written upon the completion of a test of the bells, made at Croydon, just prior to their shipment to Canada. In a communication dated May 17, 1927, addressed to Mr. J. B. Hunter, the Deputy Minister of Public Works, of which Mr. Mayer at the time was kind enough to send me a copy, he says:—

With the beauty of quality and perfection of tuning that all of your bells will have, with the high spacious tower for position, with the beautiful architectural setting, with the surroundings combining open space and quiet, and with an unprecedented total weight of bell metal contributing unrivalled richness and sonority of artistic effect, I feel confident that you are going to have the greatest carillon in the world.

"Time forbids more than a passing reference to the carillon itself. It numbers in all fifty-three bells, of which the smallest is fifteen pounds in weight and the largest, the Bourdon bell, ten tons. The total of bell-metal for the carillon approximates sixty tons; to this must be added, in estimating the weight which the tower supports, an additional thirty tons, that being the weight of the steel work of the chamber in which the carillon is installed. Such is the avoirdupois of the instrument, as sensitive to the touch of a musician as the chord of a harp, upon which our carillonneur, Mr. Percival Price, will play, we hope, for many years.

"In conclusion, there is one feature of which I desire to make special mention. It is the inscription which appears on the largest bell. In the fewest possible words, the inscription seeks to epitomize the purpose of the carillon as a national memorial, commemorative of the Peace, and of the service and sacrifice which contributed to that great end. It appears in both English and French, doubly significant when one recalls the associations of the two peoples in the great war and in our country's story.

"The inscription reads:—

*This carillon was installed
by authority of Parliament
to commemorate
the Peace of 1918
and
to keep in remembrance
the service and sacrifice
of Canada
in the Great War.*

"By authority of Parliament, there is something splendidly impressive in those words! There is no comparable authority in the affairs of state. 'To commemorate' and 'to keep in remembrance,' what more meaningful words will be found in our language! To Leonardo di Vinci we owe much for the portrayal of the sacrament with which these words will ever be associated. How full of

kindred meaning they are when applied to the service and sacrifice of our young country, and to a peace which relates itself to the entire world! Around the rim of the bell which carries the inscription, are the words: 'Glory to God in the Highest and on Earth Peace, Goodwill toward men'.

"Such is the message of the carillon—a message of rejoicing and thanksgiving known in biblical lore as 'The Angels' Song.' It was heard from the skies nearly twenty centuries ago by a few shepherds who were watching their flocks by night. Back to the skies it returns at noon to-day, not the echo of a mystical strain heard on a Judean moor, but the voice of a nation in thanksgiving and praise which will sound over land and sea to the uttermost parts of the earth, and which, in the course of time, from the place where we are now assembled, may yet be borne down the centuries to come."

DECORATION OF GRAVES

During the above proceedings a detachment of Boy Scouts laid wreaths on the graves of Messrs. Macdougall and Barnard, "Fathers of Confederation" at rest in Beechwood Cemetery, and also decorated the grave of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, at rest in Notre Dame Cemetery.

CONFEDERATION TREE

At 12.15 p.m., on behalf of the women of Canada, Her Excellency the Viscountess Willingdon planted a maple tree on Parliament Hill in commemoration of Confederation, the silver spade with which this gracious task was performed being presented to Her Excellency by Right Hon. George P. Graham, Chairman of the Executive Committee.

JUBILEE RUNNERS OF GLADSTONE ATHLETIC CLUB OF TORONTO

While the ceremony of planting the Confederation maple tree was in progress the Jubilee runners of the Gladstone Athletic Club who had traversed the distance between Toronto and Ottawa on foot reached Parliament Hill and were received by Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon, the Prime Minister, Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King and His Worship Mayor Balharrie. The runners presented to the Prime Minister messages of goodwill and congratulation from the Hon. G. H. Ferguson, Premier of the Province of Ontario, Alderman Claude Pearce, Toronto, and also from the executives of municipalities passed through by the runners en route. These messages are as follows:—

Message from Mr. Ferguson to Prime Minister

"TORONTO, April 6, 1927.

"My DEAR MR. KING,—The members of the Gladstone Athletic Club of Toronto—an organization formed to promote clean athletics—have undertaken to run by relays between Toronto and Ottawa in connection with the Diamond Jubilee celebration and have asked me to give them a letter to carry, conveying the greetings of the province of Ontario to the Dominion of Canada. This, I gladly do, both as a means of contributing to the patriotic spirit of this occasion, and encouraging athletics.

"As you are aware, the Legislature of Ontario, at its recent session, passed a resolution unanimously giving expression to the patriotic sentiments of the people of this province, and their desire to signalize the present occasion by expressions of goodwill towards all the people of Canada. To those expressions I do not think there is anything I can add, except to assure you that they reflect the deep-rooted convictions of the people of Ontario.

"While we rejoice in the material progress of all parts of the Dominion, and have pride and confidence in the future of our country, we always realize that the development of unity and co-operation among our people and devotion to our flag and our British institutions assures the best foundation for the future of this country.

"We, therefore, extend the hand of good fellowship to our fellow-citizens, whether they are Canadian by birth or by adoption; and we hope that all who come to this country, to take advantage of its opportunities, will be actuated by the same spirit. Our earnest desire is that the Dominion of Canada will realize the highest ideals of its founders, and that in the years to come it will be a source of strength to the Empire and a bulwark to civilization.

"Assuring you of the desire of this Government to co-operate with you and your Government to this end,

"I am, yours very sincerely,

"G. H. FERGUSON.

"Rt. Hon. W. L. MACKENZIE KING,
Prime Minister of Canada,
Ottawa, Ont."

CELEBRATION OF THE DIAMOND JUBILEE OF CONFEDERATION
OFFICE OF GENERAL COMMITTEE

"TORONTO, June 30, 1927.

"The Hon. WILLIAM LYON MACKENZIE KING,
Premier of Canada,
Ottawa, Ont.

"DEAR MR. PREMIER,—The bearer of this letter is carrying the good wishes of the people of our city to yourself and your cabinet on this great Diamond Jubilee of Confederation anniversary and it is our hearty wish that you may long be spared to carry out the magnificent work of your noble office in bringing about peace, contentment, prosperity and goodwill among all classes of people which go to make up this great Canada of ours.

Yours very sincerely,

CLAUDE PEARCE, Alderman,
Chairman, Sports Committee.

AFTERNOON PROGRAM

A vast throng assembled on Parliament Hill in the afternoon and a program of patriotic speeches and songs was listened to with marked interest and enthusiasm.

Their Excellencies the Governor General and the Viscountess Willingdon arrived in state at 3 p.m., and Lord Willingdon opened the program by reading a message from His Majesty King George V, which appears elsewhere.

His Excellency spoke as follows:—

"LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—It is with feelings of intense pride and pleasure that I stand before you as His Majesty's representative, and join with my fellow citizens of Canada in celebrating the sixtieth anniversary of the federation of the provinces of this great Dominion.

"This is surely an impressive occasion for us all when we realize that to-day, both here and in all parts of this vast country, the citizens of Canada, men and women of many different races, are gathering together in every city, village and hamlet, to proclaim their loyalty to their sovereign King George, and their devotion to the land of their birth or adoption.

"This is particularly an occasion when our citizens of British and French origin, who have been mainly responsible for the development of this country in past years, can join together with pride and gratitude to pay a tribute to the memory of those early pioneers by whose spirit of adventure and enterprise the vast resources of this country first became known; those great explorers, soldiers and statesmen of our two races, who, with splendid courage and clear-sighted wisdom laid the foundations of our national life; those patriots whose vision and will to succeed overcame all obstacles to communication from coast to coast, and by this means played their part in completing the growth of Confederation.

"To-day too, we hold out the hand of friendship and goodwill to the descendants of the original inhabitants, those Indian tribes who join with us in feelings of loyalty to our King, and of determination to work for the good of their country.

"When first I landed on these shores as His Majesty's personal representative, in the first speech I made, I informed my hearers that I should take 'co-operation' as my watchword during my life in this Dominion. That word is the message I give to the people of Canada to-day. I ask one and all, whatever their origin or race, heartily to co-operate with a common understanding and purpose in all that pertains to the well being of all; proud of and loyal to their citizenship of a great and growing nation. And when on Sunday next we meet for our national thanksgiving, let us all unite in asking Divine Providence, who has poured His blessings on us in the past, to give us His guidance in the future that we may prove worthy of the wonderful heritage that has been handed down to us and of the great destiny that lies before us."

PARLIAMENT'S GREETING

His Excellency was followed by the Hon. Sir Lomer Gouin, formerly Prime Minister of Quebec and also a former member of the House of Commons, who formally read a resolution passed by the Parliament of Canada. Sir Lomer also read several extracts from speeches of "Fathers of Confederation".

The resolution passed by Parliament was as follows:—

Resolved that as Canada is approaching the Sixtieth Anniversary of her founding as a Dominion, the Parliament of Canada place on record its deep appreciation of the achievements of the Fathers of Confederation, and with united voice express its faith and confidence in the future of this country, and its development as a member of the British Commonwealth of Nations, owing allegiance to His Majesty the King.

It is the earnest wish of Parliament that the Diamond Jubilee Celebration, for which plans are now being rapidly matured, shall commemorate appropriately and enthusiastically the accomplishment of Confederation and the subse-

quent progress of the Dominion. We trust that this commemoration will lend added inspiration to the patriotic fervour of our people, and afford a clearer vision of our aspirations and ideals, to the end that from sea to sea there may be developed a robust Canadian spirit, and in all things Canadian a profounder national unity.

COMMEMORATIVE POEM

Miss MARGARET ANGLIN of New York, a native Canadian, born in the Speaker's Chambers of the House of Commons when her father was Speaker, gave a dramatic reading of a poem specially written for the occasion by Mr. Bliss Carman, also a native Canadian. The poem was as follows:—

Dominion Day, 1927

From Grand Pré with its brimming tides
And orchards on every hand,
To our Western gate on Georgia Strait
Where wondrous mountains stand,
Whether bred to the sea or the hills or the plains,
We are born to one sacred land.

Our freedom we brought from Runnymede,
Our blood from Senlac Hill,
The heritage of our fathers' faith,
Good heart, and steadfast will
To receive and uphold the living Word,—
These are our watchwords still.

The din of nations on the march
Resounds. We wait the Voice
That shall to every living soul
Proclaim the mightier choice,—
The reign of brotherhood wherein
The man-god may rejoice.

—Bliss Carman.

TO CANADIAN YOUTH

HON. LEONARD P. D. TILLEY, of St. John, New Brunswick, a son of one of the Fathers of Confederation, was the next speaker and said:—

"I have the honour to-day of addressing you for a few moments as the surviving son of the late Sir Samuel Leonard Tilley, one of the Fathers of Confederation, then representing the province of New Brunswick.

"The message I give you may be taken as a message from that departed statesman, rather than from the speaker.

"To-day we celebrate the 60th birthday of Confederation. The visions, the aspirations of those who moulded the constitution of the Dominion, have been consummated. Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, the original four, have enlarged their national partnership, consolidating a nation by adding five more provinces; so now the territory of this great Canada has become complete, and the prediction of one of the Fathers of Confederation that this country of ours should have "Dominion from sea to sea, and from the river unto the ends of the earth" has been fulfilled.

"A nation within a nation. A component part of the British Commonwealth.

"To perpetuate the ideals of the statesmen who made Confederation possible, we must never forget to treat our fellow-countrymen of whatsoever race or creed upon the same broad plane, with the same noble vision, as did the founders of the Dominion.

"Inscribed upon one of the stone pillars of the Parliament building behind me are these words 'Where there is no vision the people perish.' Let the same breadth of vision of our fathers be perpetuated in our children and our children's children.

"What makes for the growth and welfare of the West, of the mid-country, of the maritimes, makes for the good of all Canada. Our nine provinces must work in harmony, a policy of give and take. Under the same flag, enjoying the same free institutions, our interests no longer disunited nor our feelings estranged, may we as a nation form a greater Dominion, but always remain a powerful and united portion of the British Empire.

"*To the Youth of Canada:* May I send this message. Study the history of your country. Love every foot of its soil. Never defame but always acclaim its virtues. Let no monetary call to other lands induce you to depart permanently from the land of your nativity. Never forget that this land of yours, of mine, is our country, a nation with a greater future, the right arm of the British Empire."

Speech of the Hon. Thomas Chapais (Translation)

"YOUR EXCELLENCIES, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—On this historic hill, a new state was founded, sixty years ago. Sixty years ago, a new nation took its place among the nations of the world. It boasted neither strength, nor wealth, nor numbers, but in the souls of its founders there was faith, in their wills there was energy, and in their hearts there was hope. Their high ambition and their vast purpose may have seemed daring, but with the help of God their faith proved inspiring, their energy creative, and their hope generating. And to-day, after sixty years, we are assembled here to bear witness to their conception, their work and their success.

"Their success! Is it not visible and tangible? In the few minutes at my disposal I can hardly do justice to its varied manifestations. In order to judge its extent we have only to compare two documents: the map of Canada in 1867 and the map of Canada in 1927. The strong hands of the 'Fathers of Confederation' remodelled the geography of half a continent. Of a group of provinces weak in their isolation they have made a federation strong because united. Of a country whose borders did not exceed our great Canadian seas they have made one which covers all of British North America and whose shores, indented by estuaries and deep gulfs, are bathed by three oceans: *a mari usque ad mare*. This country they endowed with institutions and laws which have facilitated its immense advance in the financial, industrial and commercial fields. On July 1, 1867, when the Dominion of Canada began to exist, it was formed of four provinces only; it had a population of 3,327,000, a revenue of \$13,000,000, trade amounting to \$120,000,000, and a total wealth of about \$1,500,000,000. To-day, sixty years later, it comprises nine provinces; it has a population of 9,519,000, a revenue of \$380,000,000, a balance of trade of \$2,298,000,000, and its total wealth amounts to \$22,000,000,000.

"From another point of view the results of the step taken in 1867 are no less remarkable. Following in the footsteps of our discoverers and missionaries, Canadian civilization has penetrated the immense regions of the West and North,

and opened new paths to the propagation of the Gospel. Moreover, in spite of undeniable dissimilarities and divergences, a common feeling of fellowship and co-operation has created a bond that is real, though not always apparent, between provinces that were formerly politically separated. Energies were joined together, effort was coordinated, common aspirations recognized. A national spirit was born, formed of various elements, and thus this Confederation has grown and become in northern America a political, economic and social entity, to be reckoned with by the nations of the two continents.

"Oh, I know that the work of the men of 1867 does not bear the impossible seal of perfection. What work of man possesses this attribute? The previsions of these statesmen were not always infallible, their perspicacity not always impeccable, and at times their intentions were betrayed by their wording. But we must acknowledge that they sincerely tried to safeguard all legitimate rights when they endeavoured to open to a greater Canada a vaster future. Now that that hopeful future has become exceedingly rich in realization, the duty is incumbent on the men of to-day to fully carry out the wishes of their forefathers and to perfect the building up of a spirit of peace and unity, for which they had laid the foundations.

"The limits of to-day's program do not permit the lengthy development of these few thoughts. However, I would like to add that one of the most notable consequences of the great political act of 1867 was to widen, for the citizens of this country, the horizons of patriotism. The inhabitants of Canada—at least all those whose ancestors came in the hope of founding a home and race in one of the old provinces—feel a peculiar attachment for this soil hallowed by tradition and memories. It is the same, doubtless, in every land. Everywhere there is the little homeland, nearer, more intimate and beloved. But it does not preclude love of country. On the contrary, the first sentiment is the most solid foundation for the other and gives it warmth and force. That is why we have in Canada what I would term a 'provincial' and a 'federal' patriotism. Both are justified. They need not clash nor exclude each other; rather, they should unite and harmonize, to work together.

"*Canadian Patriotism.*—Canadian patriotism! Is it not preeminently the lesson of the memorable day we are celebrating? We spring from various races. My ancestors came from sweet, ever loved France. Those of the majority of my countrymen come from the old, ever honoured British Isles. Through them, through the blood which flows in our veins, we are either French, English, Scotch, Irish, and so forth. But through their free choice and the will of God, they are, they must be, above all, Canadians. Our country is not beyond the seas; it is here, on this blessed, christianized, civilized soil—a soil enriched by our pioneers, our missionaries and our martyrs. Our country is Canada, the land of the maple, of the St. Lawrence, of lofty mountains and giant lakes.

"Georges-Etienne Cartier—the man without fear and without reproach—sang of our Canada, in these verses of his youth:—

Strangers look with an eye of envy
On the majestic flow of our St. Lawrence.
At sight of it Canadians cry:
O Canada, my country, my love!

"Yes, O Canada, my country, my love! This love of Canada, how much deeper, more faithful, and more ardent it is rendered by the touching memories evoked during these days of celebration! May we imprint in our hearts the lofty lesson of this day! May we become more and more permeated with the spirit of justice, of liberality, of generous brotherhood! And through the labour, the effort, the devotion of its children, may Canada, our beloved country, gloriously fulfil its destiny and become one of the happiest and greatest nations of the world!"

THE PRIME MINISTER

The Right Hon. W. L. MACKENZIE KING, Prime Minister then spoke as follows:—

“The Confederation of Canada, the Diamond Jubilee of which we celebrate to-day, was the culmination of a two-fold undertaking, the task of settlement and government which began more than three centuries ago.

“Four hundred years ago, Canada, from ocean to ocean, was a primeval forest, unknown to the civilized world. Its verdant grandeur lay mirrored in mighty rivers and inland seas. The boundless plains, concealed within its depths, rivalled in their sweep vast stretches of mountain range, unsurpassed in immensity, and unparalleled in antiquity. Through these ancient solitudes the Indian roamed, the lord of the forest, the monarch of all he surveyed.

“In the perspective of history it would seem that our country has been well and truly named. Canada, when discovered, was the home of the Indian. Legend has it that the name, Canada, is derived from the Indian word, *Kanata*, which means a group of huts. If we are to go back to the beginning of things, where shall we find a truer picture of the primitive, alike in settlement and government, than that afforded by a group of huts.

“Settlement and government of themselves are, however, not sufficient to make a country. They must be continuous and combined. When at the close of the fifteenth century, Jean Cabot, under royal charter from Henry VII, planted on the Canadian mainland the banner of England and the first cross, and when, early in the following century, Jacques Cartier erected a great cross, on which were the *fleur de lis*, and the words ‘Long live the King of France,’ these intrepid mariners bequeathed their names to our country as its discoverers. It can hardly be said that they were its founders. They established no authority, they set up no colony. Their presence at the dawn of our history was, however, strangely prophetic of the two great races that were to develop settlement and government in our midst. Whilst a settlement was begun at Port Royal by Champlain and De Monts in 1605, it was not until Champlain in 1608 erected a small fort at Quebec, felled trees and planted wheat, that order and permanency, the essentials of nationhood, had their beginnings. That day, our Canada, daughter of the woods, and mother of the fields, was born.

“From a group of huts to a group of provinces, such was the development of Canada in the period that intervened between the founding of our country and Confederation. It was a period of combined settlement and government, continuous over some 260 years. In settlement and government alike there were, during this period, mighty developments and transitions. At the end of a century and a half, Canada passed from a French to a British possession. Quebec, grown from a tiny port to a rock fortress, reappears, at the moment of transition, as the corner stone of the new national edifice. The monument erected at Quebec to the honour and memory of Montcalm and Wolfe is a fitting symbol of the spirit which has made our nation; a spirit which, in preserving the heroisms, has buried the animosities of the races which have shaped its destiny.

“Throughout the 17th century, colonization along the St. Lawrence and in the interior was largely French. In 1621, James I granted a charter to Sir William Alexander in the lands now included in the Maritime Provinces. This was the beginning of Scotch settlement in Canada. In the first half of the 18th century, the French colonists continued to out-number the English, but in the second half, especially after the Conquest, it was the other way. In the 19th century, English colonization increased very considerably and settlers began to come in numbers from other lands. The most significant contribution was the influx, following the war of American Independence, of United Empire Loyalists

into Nova Scotia and the western portion of what was then the province of Quebec, as defined in 1774. As a result of this influx of new settlers the province of New Brunswick was established in 1784. What formerly had been one colony, largely French, was, by the Constitutional Act of 1791, divided into two provinces, Upper Canada and Lower Canada, corresponding, though in lesser outline, to the Ontario and Quebec of to-day. By the Atlantic, in addition to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, was the colony of Prince Edward Island. British Columbia, though under another name, was a lone colony by the Pacific.

"In matters of government, during this period, control passed by degrees from autocratic governors and nominated councils to the elected representatives of the people under a system of responsible self-government. To Nova Scotia belongs the distinction of having led the way in representative institutions. The first Legislative Assembly met at Halifax in 1758. In Nova Scotia and the other Maritime Provinces representative government of a restricted character was succeeded by responsible self-government in the course of a normal evolution. In the provinces of Lower and Upper Canada, however, it was not without open revolt that responsible self-government was finally established. The rebellion of 1837-38 was, in reality, not an uprising against British authority in Canada, it was an effort to bring the government of Upper and Lower Canada more into accord with principles already recognized and established under British parliamentary practice. It was a rebellion claiming British rights for British citizens; a rebellion which failed on the field of battle, but which won on the field of principle.

"As settlement in the provinces increased, and representative institutions in government paved the way for responsible self-government, the desire for wider political union manifested itself. In 1840 Upper and Lower Canada were united. In 1864 the Maritime Provinces held a conference at Charlottetown to consider the possible union of the British colonies by the Atlantic. It was to this conference that, in September of that year, delegates from Upper and Lower Canada repaired in order to suggest a larger idea, the idea of a confederation of all the provinces of British North America. They began to talk about a nation to which all would belong, a nation that one day might extend from sea to sea. The idea made its appeal. A conference to bring this project into being was there decided upon, and Charlottetown thus became the cradle of Confederation.

"Once more, however, Quebec became the historic centre. There, in the October following, the official conference was held. At the Quebec conference assembled thirty-three delegates, men of divers temperaments, racial origins, religious and political faiths, but all animated by one supreme purpose. They adopted seventy-two important resolutions which became the basis of the British North America Act, subsequently passed at Westminster. Under its provisions, the Dominion of Canada came into being on July 1, 1867. Thus, in the place of its beginnings, was completed the first epoch in the task of settlement and government, begun 260 years before.

"History has given to the leaders who assembled at Quebec the title of 'Fathers of Confederation.' It has been well said they were 'the first flowering of responsible government, fitted by experience for their great task and responsibility.'

"With Confederation on July 1, 1867, the centre of our national stage shifts from Quebec to Ottawa. Here sixty years ago, on November 6, the first parliament of the Dominion of Canada met on the hill where we to-day are assembled.

"The Canada of 1867 was, however, vastly different from the Canada of 1927, the Canada of today. In the light of what many of us have lived to witness, it would appear that, with Confederation, the work of settlement and government had just begun. The Great West had still to be acquired, most of

it still to be explored. The record of its development is a history in itself. British Columbia, at the time of Confederation, remained in splendid isolation a British colony by the Pacific. Prince Edward Island, despite its historic setting, continued, by the Atlantic, to enjoy a like isolation. Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, save as Territories, were as yet unknown; as provinces they were as yet unborn. The transformation of colonies, the creation of new provinces became the larger task of settlement and government. Theirs, also, was the work of widening the country's bounds, that there might be one Dominion from sea to sea.

"The sixty years which have intervened since Confederation constitute an era of unprecedented expansion. Manitoba, in 1870, British Columbia in 1871, Prince Edward Island in 1873, became a part of the Dominion. Saskatchewan and Alberta, newly created in 1905 out of the Middle West, brought to completion the federation of provinces from coast to coast.

"If the period prior to Confederation marked the development of Canada from a group of huts to a group of provinces, it is equally true that the period succeeding Confederation has witnessed Canada's transition from a group of colonies to a nation within a group of nations; and her transition from a group of provinces to a nation among the nations of the world.

A land of scattered huts and colonies no more,
But a young nation, with her life full beating in her breast,
A noble future in her eyes—the Britain of the West.

"As Canada has developed in settlement and government, so has the great Empire of which Canada is a part. From a parent state with colonial possessions, the British Empire has become a community of free nations 'in no way subordinate one to another in any aspect of their domestic or external affairs.' They are 'united by a common allegiance to the Crown, and freely associated as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations.' Such is the position and mutual relation of Great Britain and the Dominions, as defined at the Imperial Conference of 1926. As one of the nations of the British Commonwealth of Nations, though of her own accord, Canada shared in the sacrifices of the world's war; as a nation, Canada participated in the terms of a world's peace. In the larger councils of Empire her position has been increasingly acknowledged; it has been accorded the highest recognition in the League of Nations as well. At no previous period of her history has Canada's status as a nation been so clearly defined, and at no time in her history have her relations, inter-imperial and international, been happier than they are to-day. Thus has been realized, far beyond their dreams, the vision of the Fathers of Confederation.

"As we view in retrospect our country's history, what impresses us most is the very brief time within which so much has been achieved. Even to-day we have not lost traces of the earliest Canada. In the background of the present, there remains the Indian habitations—the little groups of huts, silhouetted against the forest depths, content to remain within its shadows that the larger Canada, emerging from obscurity and shade, may take her place in the sun among the powers of the world.

"Coming then to our own day, how shall we who have the responsibilities of the present play our part? As nation-builders, as Empire builders, our opportunities are even greater than those of our forefathers. To the problems of nationhood and Empire have been added world problems, problems intimately related to the world's progress and the world's peace. A nation like an individual to find itself must lose itself in the service of others.

"First and foremost we must strive to be worthy of our past. And to be worthy of our past we must come to have a more intimate knowledge of its history. In the annals of the world there is no more illuminating and inspiring

history than the history of Canada. Take whichever phase you will, the economic, the political, the constitutional, where will you find within so small a compass so complete an evolution, and so many factors of world significance? Let us hope that the interest created by the present anniversary will give us a greater pride in our country's past, and mark a place of new beginnings in the importance to be attached to Canadian history in our universities and schools. Let it be a study not from some prejudiced partizan or favoured point of view, but a simple record of the truth. There will be sufficient there to reveal the working of Providence through the years.

"Next let us strive to build wisely in the present; to make the present, if we can, even more wonderful than the past, knowing that other generations will follow our own, and that our day, too, will be weighed in the balances of time. 'The House Beautiful'—that would seem to be our particular task. Much of the rough and heavy work has been done by those whom we have most in mind to-day: the pioneers in settlement and government who have given us the house in which we dwell. As they laboured, their thought was less of themselves than of their children, and of their children's children. To bequeath to them a freedom, an education which they themselves had been denied, that was what made the hard struggle worth while. What Canadian home has not witnessed that sacrifice of parent for child? What privation and toil has there not been that, in the end, the rough places might be made smooth?

"To the builders of our nation, we owe much, for what in the way of adornment they have added to utility. The flowering geranium in the cottage window, the tree planted by the wayside, the spire on the village church, all these speak of the love of beauty in the human heart. To the powerful corporations of our land, we owe much for a kindred service. Our railways, our banks, our insurance and investment companies, many of our great industrialists have had an eye to the beautiful as well as to dividends. Whilst furthering its economic development in different ways, they have given to our country some noble pieces of architecture and taught many a lesson in artistic design. Our municipalities and governments have done much to educate popular taste in seeking to express a true feeling of form and proportion and to give a befitting dignity and artistic quality to public buildings and other public works. They have done much in the way of establishing parks and public squares and in them worthily to commemorate great personages and great events in our history. My own view is that those in authority cannot have too great a regard for national memorials, nor do too much in the way of beautification of our land. Industry and commerce has robbed our country of much of its natural beauty. We shall not greatly err if, in other ways, we seek to restore what in this respect has been lost.

"I am glad that in this year of Diamond Jubilee we have witnessed on the part of parliament and the city of Ottawa, a readiness to share in the permanent improvement of the capital of our Dominion. Let us always remember, it is not the Ottawa or the Canada of to-day that we at this hour are called upon to consider, nor the Ottawa or the Canada of a few years hence; it is the capital of our country as it will exist through generations to come. Already we condemn the failure which has denied us a fitting approach to these beautiful buildings and their magnificent setting. As years go by the extent of that failure will be increasingly felt. With all my heart, I hope that the great event in our history which we celebrate to-day may be commemorated in this capital by an approach to the Houses of Parliament worthy of their great dignity and beauty, worthy of the vision which brought them into being and which placed them here, and in keeping with the place which they hold in our national life. Such an approach we all but have in the improvements already under way in the very heart of the city. Let us bring that splendid work to its obvious com-

pletion. Confederation Park, dedicated to the Fathers of Confederation, would be a worthy memorial to this historic occasion. It is a memorial which the Canada of to-day, but even more the Canada of future years, would, I believe, loudly acclaim.

"In seeking to be worthy of our past, to build wisely in the present, how can we do better than to remain true to the spirit of those whom we honour to-day; not the Fathers of Confederation alone, but that long procession of discoverers and explorers, pioneers and settlers, sailors and soldiers, missionaries and traders; the men and women who have hewn their homes from the forests, who have developed our resources, fashioned our industries, extended our commerce; the moulders of thought and opinion and ideals in the realm of letters and art and government; that vast unnumbered company, long since gathered to their fathers and now resting from their labours, whose courage and daring, whose heroic purpose and steadfast endurance, whose vision and wisdom, manifested in a multitude of ways, have created a record of achievement unequalled in the romance, and unsurpassed in the pageantry of history!

"In the legislative buildings at Prince Edward Island there was erected on the fiftieth anniversary of the event, a bronze mural tablet which commemorates the meeting at Charlottetown of September 1, 1864. It reads:—

'In the hearts and minds of the
delegates who assembled
in this room on Sept. 1st, 1864
was born the *Dominion of Canada*

—
Providence being their guide
They builded better than they knew.'

"As I reflect upon our country's past, I come to believe more and more in the profound truth of that inscription. Only I would give to it a wider application. I would have it include all who by service and sacrifice have made Canada what it is to-day. One cannot but be impressed with the sublime faith and the spirit of reverence which in the humblest and the highest have been so generally apparent. From every side they seem to have caught glimpses of 'The Vision Splendid.' *'He shall have Dominion also from sea to sea.'* It would almost seem that this ideal had been present to the hearts and minds of all, and that they had worked together from the beginning to this great end. Can we do better than to find in these words a like inspiration, remembering always that *'Where there is no vision the people perish,'* and that *'Righteousness exalteth a nation'?*"

THE HON. HUGH GUTHRIE

The Hon. HUGH GUTHRIE (Guelph, Ont.), Acting Leader of His Majesty's Loyal Opposition, then spoke as follows:—

"Sixty years ago to-day, there was established in this country, in practical form, the result of the arduous and protracted labours of the Fathers of Confederation, and on the 1st July, 1867, a new nation came into being in British North America. The event was one of grave importance; it marked a distinct departure in the method of British Imperial government; it proved to be the first actual grant of self-government within the Empire, and, while at the outset it was viewed as a somewhat doubtful experiment by many prominent statesmen, in Great Britain as well as in Canada, it has proved so absolutely successful, both

to this country and to the Empire, as the years have gone by, that practically the same system of constitutional government pertains to-day in all those portions of the Empire which we style self-governing dominions.

"I think that in every instance since 1867, the general form of constitutional government drafted by the Fathers of Confederation for Canada has been followed as closely as possible in regard to the other Dominions, and in each case has met with success.

"The confederation of the Canadian provinces was to a large extent an experiment in British Imperial policy. It is true that both British and Canadian statesmen had before them the model of a confederation formed in the United States in the previous century, and there can be no doubt that in some respects this model was adopted in regard to the Constitution of Canada; but in very many respects marked and important differences were established and have since been maintained between the constitutions of the United States and of Canada.

"The Act of Union, passed by the British Parliament in 1841, which created a legislative union between the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, had in the course of twenty-four years proved unworkable and unsatisfactory in many respects, and in the year 1864 resulted in the famous deadlock which occurred at Quebec after the general election of that year. The then Government, known as the Taschereau-Macdonald Government, had been defeated at the polls, and the Honourable George Brown was unable to form an administration. On June 14, 1864, there took place in the old St. Louis Hotel in the city of Quebec, the famous interview between Sir John A. Macdonald, Mr. A. T. Galt, and Mr. George Brown, and, I believe, the first foundation stone of the subsequent Canadian Confederation, was actually laid in that hotel bedroom, on that June afternoon.

"Representatives from Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island were appointed to meet in the following autumn, at Quebec, for the purpose of considering the situation, and, if possible, to frame a federal constitution acceptable to all the then provinces of Canada. When the delegates assembled in October of that year, it was soon found that very serious difficulties would have to be overcome before any satisfactory agreement could be reached. There were grave difficulties of race, language and creed, which had first to be satisfactorily adjusted; there were likewise tremendous problems of commerce and transportation over wide and unsettled territory which had to be settled and to be guaranteed before any mutual arrangement could be reached.

"While the conference itself only continued for some two or three weeks, many long months of arduous toil on the part of the statesmen of that day were necessary before the present federal scheme was finally evolved and accepted by the great majority of Canadian statesmen representing the various provinces who were charged with the negotiations. The passage of the Act by the British Parliament on March 29, 1867, was based upon the resolutions agreed to at Quebec. When the royal assent was given to the Constitutional Act, it was hailed throughout the greater part of Canada with great acclaim, as was likewise the proclamation of Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, issued at Windsor Castle, on May 22, 1867, proclaiming that the British North America Act should come into force in this Dominion on the first of July, 1867, and, in this manner, sixty years ago to-day, we reached the first milestone of our history as a great dominion. It is true that in 1867 Canada consisted of but four struggling and separate provinces, namely, Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and in some of these provinces there existed, even at that time, wide differences of opinion as to the future of the new dominion. However, after the adjustment of some further difficulties, the practical benefits of a united Canada dawned upon

British subjects in almost every corner of British North America. By a happy bargain in the year 1870, Canada acquired Prince Rupert Land and the Northwest Territories at the purchase price of three hundred thousand pounds. Out of this territory was carved the province of Manitoba which entered Confederation in 1870. British Columbia, under special terms, in 1871, applied for admission. Soon thereafter Prince Edward Island entered Confederation, and in the year 1905 the Parliament of Canada carved out of our own territory in the Northwest two vast prairie provinces which completed our confederation of nine separate provinces possessing full powers of self-government in all provincial matters, but controlled in all national affairs by a strong central government at the capital of Canada.

"The dreams of the Fathers of Confederation were no doubt rose-coloured and optimistic in every respect, but whatever these dreams may have been they have been more than realized in the passage of sixty years. During all our course as a dominion we have experienced no serious difficulties within our own borders. While one must admit that from time to time differences have occurred between us, and conditions have arisen which have caused considerable concern, the absolute loyalty of the people to the Dominion and the British Empire has never for a moment been challenged or doubted. Comparatively few of the adults present to-day will be alive forty years hence when the first centennial celebration in this country will take place. We can only visualize in a dim way what actual conditions will be in the centennial year of Confederation, but we look forward to the future with supreme optimism and the utmost assurance that great and prosperous as our country in in this year of our Diamond Jubilee, the Canada of our Centennial year will far surpass our brightest expectations.

"We have a country to-day occupying half a great continent, stretching from ocean to ocean, where peace, happiness and prosperity abound, and we enjoy all the advantages which education, civilization, wealth and prosperity can afford. One might be permitted on this occasion to make reference to the proclamation of a Confederation of the various German states and principalities which took place in Europe just sixty years ago. Sixty years ago, these German states and principalities were brought into a form of confederation and consolidated into the German Empire, and there is no doubt that for many years they prospered and progressed to a very considerable extent in wealth, in commerce, and in military enterprise. The German system, unlike ours, was one of autocratic rule. The word of Prussia was supreme, and the aim of Prussia was for conquest and for world government. To-day, that great German confederation formed in the same year as the Canadian Confederation lies practically prostrate, while we in Canada, having aims only of goodwill, peace, order and good government, both within and without our own borders, have steadily progressed until now, at our Diamond Jubilee, we are proud to proclaim ourselves the most important unit in the British Empire, and a great and powerful influence in world affairs.

It has been said by Prof. Goldwin Smith that Confederation in this country was the direct result of a deadlock and there may be a good deal of truth in the statement. It was also said by Thomas D'Arcy McGee that Confederation was the outcome of events rather than of men. This statement also contains an element of truth; but, however, these may be, the men of 1864-1867, to whom we refer as the Fathers of Confederation must always hold an important and revered place in the history of this country. We must always pay tribute to them for their foresight, their perseverance and their statesmanship in the solution of many difficult problems. The honest fears of some differing in language and race have been dispelled; the sincere doubts of others as to the ability of the young Confederation to weather the storms of childhood have

vanished into air and, to-day, a strong, vigorous young nation stands faithful to the memory of those men who, through unselfish loyalty to a great principle and through their steadfast belief in the future of this land, arrived upon common ground to found a united people.

These Fathers of Confederation always kept in the forefront of all their efforts British ideals, British institutions, British forms of government and the maintenance of British Imperial ties. It is a great pleasure and great satisfaction to us to know that gathered with us to-day are some of the descendants of the statesmen of 1867 who brought about this glorious Confederation.

SENATOR DANDURAND

HON. SENATOR DANDURAND (translation) spoke as follows:—

“YOUR EXCELLENCY, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—The idea of celebrating the Sixtieth Anniversary of Confederation appears to have occurred spontaneously to all minds. By common accord, there is a desire to pause at this stage of our national life and to measure the course that has been run. An anniversary offers opportunity for self-examination and from that self-examination comes a lesson and sometimes encouragement.

“Viewed in the retrospect a period of sixty years is more significant in the life of a young country than in that of an older one. The commemorative event of to-day is in several ways opportune, especially in that it may act as a corrective of that spirit of pessimism which sometimes obscures our vision of the future when we compare our material progress with that of our powerful neighbour whose rapid development and great prosperity have astonished the world. To its situation in a temperate zone may be attributed in part its power of attraction, but there is also the appeal of a great peace-loving democracy to the imagination of the oppressed peoples of other lands. Canada with her more rugged climate has drawn to herself pioneers no less vigorous, no less courageous, than the great republic to the south. True, our population has grown more slowly, but what we have accomplished has awakened the admiration of historians, economists, and observers throughout the world.

“Confederation did not, in the beginning, meet with general acceptance. In certain quarters, the question is still asked if the two great provinces of Quebec and Ontario profited by the extension of their horizon to the two oceans.

“Immediately following the Union, in the case of some of the provinces, contrary to their inclination, difficulties of adaptation similar to those which sometimes occur in young households were encountered. Yet these provinces had in common the same problems to solve and observed the same habits of life, difference of language and religion alone separated them. If the area embraced within the limits of Confederation had been less extended problems arising from divergent interests and sentiments would in all probability have been more quickly solved and population would have increased more rapidly. Yet while united in patriotic sentiment they would have retained their distinctive characters. As Switzerland has preserved its tripartite, so the people of Canada would have preserved their dual aspects.

“Confederation offers another picture, a picture more vast and more varied. Almost every race in the world meets within its boundaries, introducing new habits and customs. They are spread over immense territories in the West without contact with the older provinces, and know nothing of our past.

“Problems have widened and multiplied. No longer have we time to think of our own difficulties and of our own ills. We must look beyond, extend our

sympathies, to the east as to the west. To-day we better understand the wisdom of compromise and the virtue of self-denial and this is a fortunate condition in view of conflicting interests and ambitions.

"In the light of the experience of the last sixty years and with the knowledge it has brought us we might ask ourselves if we would again undertake to rear the structure of confederation. I believe that despite the contrary winds that we at times encounter we would answer the question in the affirmative.

"Despite a slower and more laborious period of evolution, despite the discouragements and difficulties which have accompanied the process of assimilation, the task would not have seemed beyond our strength, our courage or our tenacity.

"The progress which has been achieved in every phase of our national life fully justifies our confidence in the future. Canada, in the exercise of her autonomy plays her part as a free nation in the conduct of world affairs. She knows that she is mistress of her destiny; she has a robust faith in her future.

"We are grateful to Providence which has endowed us with the most precious of gifts—prosperity, peace and liberty."

THE CLOSING ADDRESS

The Right Hon. GEORGE P. GRAHAM, Chairman of the National Executive, in closing the afternoon program spoke as follows:—

"YOUR EXCELLENCIES, MR. PRIME MINISTER, LADIES and GENTLEMEN,—On behalf of the Executive Committee of the Diamond Jubilee celebration, permit me to express its gratitude to Their Excellencies, the Prime Minister and the Government of Canada, the Prime Ministers and Governments of the various provinces, the churches, the schools of learning and municipalities, committees throughout Canada, the various associations and societies, the press of Canada, and the thousands of people who so enthusiastically joined in making this historic occasion an unparalleled success.

"On the platform we have with us distinguished men and women who are gladly aiding by taking part in the program in making this an event long to be remembered. They are not only speaking to you in Ottawa, but they are sending their messages through radio to the world.

"Never before has there been such an attempt at globe circling broadcasting as that which is being participated in to-day and to-night. We are honoured to-day with the presence of a member of the sons and daughters of the Fathers of Confederation, as well as other descendants of these great men. We rejoice that they are here. I realize that our happiness would have been more complete could we have had on this platform at this moment, Sir Hugh John Macdonald—a great son of a worthy sire—and only serious indisposition has detained him. We had also hoped to be honoured with the presence of Mr. Gordon Brown, of London, England, son of the late Hon. George Brown, who was a stalwart in those days.

"A very pleasant feature in connection with the work of the Committee is the information that comes from all parts of Canada concerning the very enthusiastic manner in which those who have come to us from other lands have entered into the spirit of this celebration. They seem to feel in their hearts that, from this day on, Canadian citizenship means very much to themselves, and much more to their children. Apropos of this, might I be permitted to read

just one telegram. It is from H. Chamandy, president of the Syrian National Canadian Club of Toronto:—

‘The Syrian National Canadian Club of Toronto joins with you and all other Canadians of whatever extraction in commemoration of Canada’s Diamond Jubilee. We join in expression of gratitude to the founders of Confederation for the constitutional liberties which we and all other Canadians enjoy under the British Crown and we rejoice in the marvellous progress made by our country in the past, and we look forward to still greater liberty, prosperity and happiness in the future.’

“It can well be realized that from various parts of the world as well as from our own Dominion, innumerable telegrams, cablegrams and letters have been received by His Excellency, by the Prime Minister, and by the committee, which will for the most part be reproduced in the press. I might mention one from His Excellency the Governor General of the Union of South Africa, a letter from Premier Monroe of Newfoundland, expressing his inability to be present for the valid reason that his Parliament is in session; a cablegram has been received from the Consul of the Republic of Peru which is very happy in its congratulations. The Royal Colonial Institute of London, England, also sends a message of congratulations.

There are two messages which I wish to read. One of them is from a member of the Royal Family who honoured Canada with his presence for one term as Governor General, the Duke of Connaught, whom we all love.

‘BUCKINGHAM PALACE,
LONDON, July 1, 1927.

‘My thoughts are with you in Canada on this great Diamond anniversary of the Dominion. Just returned from the glorious commemorative service in the Abbey where I represented the King. Warmest wishes.’

The other message is:—

‘Right Hon. George P. Graham, Chairman of the Jubilee Committee,
Ottawa, Ontario.

‘I greatly regret that illness prevents my being present in Ottawa at the Diamond Jubilee celebration. My interest is naturally the greater because my father was one of the group of men who contributed the leadership which resulted in the uniting of the provinces. To be in Ottawa on this occasion would not only awaken many memories but would bring new dreams of Canada’s future.

‘HUGH JOHN MACDONALD.’

“Never before in the history of Canada has there been such a unity of thought, such a oneness of purpose regarding the future of our country. On the intensification of this spirit of unity depends largely the destiny of Canada.

“If forgetting the things that are behind” we do, from this day, keep our eye steadfastly fixed on the ideal of a united people, and all that goes to make a country and develop a true citizenship, the future is assured and Canada will become more and more a force in the world for all that is good and noble.

Young men, young women, boys and girls, this task, this privilege, is yours.

The program was interspersed with patriotic selections led by the Ottawa Centenary Choir and the school children of Ottawa and Hull.

At 4 p.m. wreaths were laid on the monuments on Parliament Hill of Queen Victoria, Cartier, Mackenzie, Brown, McGee, Baldwin and Lafontaine, and Macdonald.

EVENING PROGRAM

Preceding the evening entertainment there was a Historical Pageant parade followed by a Confederation dinner given in the Railway Committee room of the House of Commons, with which was associated the unveiling of a tablet commemorating the Diamond Jubilee, the gift of Canadians in the United States. Mr. W. W. Colpitts, President of the Canadian Club of New York, who officiated, spoke as follows:—

“As the representative of the organized associations of Canadians in the United States I come to you to-day to offer you their good wishes upon this Sixtieth Anniversary of Confederation.

“There are more than a million people of Canadian birth living in the United States scattered throughout the length and breadth of the land.

“Nothing could speak more eloquently of the unity of purpose, the similarity of ideals and the friendly feeling that exists between the two peoples than the fact that almost one-eighth of the Canadian born population finds domicile and happiness and contentment in the republic across the border. These Canadians have been completely assimilated into the social and industrial structures of the communities in the United States in which they live. They hold high places and low places. They are as much a part of the body politic as are native born Americans. They include statesmen, theologians, scientists, teachers, doctors, lawyers, journalists, engineers, captains of industry and leaders of thought in every branch of human endeavour. They are a potential power for great good in the maintenance of friendly relations between the two countries.

“On any occasion other than this it might be presumptuous of me to assume to represent this vast multitude, but I have no hesitation in saying that, could they express themselves, they would with one accord clasp hands with their kinsmen across the border in felicitation upon the momentous event in Canadian history which we are celebrating here to-day.

“It may lay in your minds to ask us why we left Canada, and I am bound to say that when we visit the homeland we ask ourselves the same question. Canada is a country of vast area. One may travel in a straight line for 4,000 miles (one-sixth the circuit of the globe) without setting foot off Canadian soil. Perhaps it is this familiarity from childhood with great distances that breeds in us a desire to roam, to seek adventure, to rub elbows with peoples in distant places, and so we find Canadians in every quarter of the globe.

“But the migration of Canadians to the United States and of Americans to Canada, I think, is due in large measure to quite another cause, and one which I hope and believe will always remain a reason for close intercourse between the two peoples. For more than a century the line that separates Canada from the United States has been a border line in name only. It has not been regarded by the people of either country as a frontier. It is almost as easily crossed as is the line that separates Quebec from Ontario. The two peoples have had much the same problems to solve in the development of their respective countries. We have one common ancestry, one common language, one common law, and when the impulse to roam is upon us it is quite as natural that we move southward as westward. Just as Canadians have honoured and taken unto themselves such great Americans as Van Horne, Shaughnessy and Thornton, so have the people of the United States bestowed honours and confidence upon great Canadians—Hill, Schurman, Lane.

“The progress of the two countries has been along parallel lines. Each has contributed to the solution of the other's problems. The capital and labour of one country have been available for the development of the other. Men trained

in the universities of the United States have come to Canada to give you the benefit of that training, just as men from Canadian universities have cast in their lot with the people south of the border.

"In many instances you have sought the solution of your problems by one means, we by another; and we south of the line have watched with the keenest interest the measures taken by you toward the solution of questions that are of the greatest importance to both countries. Whatever may be said as to the merits of the two courses pursued where our policies differ, we may confidently predict that the statesmen of each country will continue to profit by the wisdom as well as by the mistakes of the other.

"We Canadians in the United States who have taken some part in, or at least have observed, the wonderful and rapid growth of that country in recent years feel assurance that a counterpart of that growth awaits Canada in the immediate future.

"Your railroads are built on a scale to provide for the needs of a population and for industrial activity much greater than you now possess. Your St. Lawrence river will eventually place Fort William on the Atlantic seaboard. As we see it from our more distant viewpoint, Canada is the next great country upon which will be focused the initiative and energies of the Anglo-Saxon. Your mineral areas are attracting the attention of the world. The vast sections of arable land in the West, still untouched, await only the plow to become productive. The water courses of Quebec and Ontario, though already furnishing power for many of your large industries, are capable of far greater development. With cheap power the next generation will see established within these provinces great manufacturing centers comparable with those of New England and the Middle Western States.

"And so, it seems to us, Canada is entering the early stages of a period of great industrial activity and great prosperity; a period that will require the utmost wisdom on the part of the National and Provincial governments to the end that this new expansion be not delayed or turned aside, and that it may benefit all. You need a large accession of population and you need capital for development. But without one you are better off without the other. The new capital that is set to work in the development of new Canadian enterprises is entitled to a fair return and assurance that it will be protected in its legitimate undertakings against the destructive propaganda of the demagogue. Just as it is necessary that an individual, in establishing his credit for future borrowing, provide proper safeguards for the capital he already employs, so is it imperative that a nation embarking on a program of expansion should adequately safeguard the capital already employed in industry. The reputation that Canada as a nation, and Canadians as individuals, have gained for fair dealing in business relationships is an asset of the greatest value in the building of a greater Canada.

"You have no age-long jealousies to sap your strength. You have a country of vast natural resources. You have but one neighbour and no border problems. And that neighbour is as keenly interested in the furtherance of your national aspirations as you are yourselves. Your form of government is a model for democracies. Your whole future is bright.

"We of your own blood for whom I speak to-night have but one wish—that you continue to tread the path of progress you have followed since Confederation, the path that has made you a nation in your own right, the path that has placed you in the forefront of science, medicine, art, literature and industry.

"The influences that have enticed us from the home land to seek our fortunes in the neighbouring republic have not displaced the affection and devotion that we retain in our hearts for the land of our birth, the land of our ancestors, the land that gave us character, inspiration, ambition and strength.

"We take pride in the fact that the blood of the men and women who settled this country courses through our veins; that the Canada of to-day is the result of the obstacles they overcame, the privation and suffering they endured, and the indomitable courage and perseverance they displayed.

"We claim the right to share with you the honour and glory that shines upon Canada for the part she played in the Great War. In that gigantic struggle you demonstrated to an astonished and frightened world your willingness to shed your blood and spend your treasure to preserve the liberty that was the heritage of our fathers. If there was one thing more than another that inspired in your kinsmen on the other side of the border a feeling of superlative pride it was the promptness, the whole-heartedness, the energy and the intelligence with which you transformed yourselves, a peace-loving people, and plunged your all into that great conflict. The names Ypres, Somme, Vimy, Paaschendale and many others are written in blood upon the pages of Canadian history, and when time shall have healed the wounds and assuaged the sorrows of that great struggle, these names shall remain symbols of glory.

"We, your kinsmen in the United States, mindful of our common past and looking with faith to the future, purpose to erect here in the Hall of Fame a memorial in token of our lasting devotion to the land of our birth and as a proud tribute to the achievement of its founders.

"It is eminently fitting that this memorial should be dedicated on Dominion Day, 1927; a day that marks a span of sixty years since the confederation of the provinces, that memorable event in Canadian history that was the beginning of a glorious era of progress—politically, economically, spiritually—and in presenting this memorial we congratulate our compatriots upon that record of splendid achievement that has made of Canada a great nation within the British Empire, a nation that stands for all that pertains to the advancement of humanity—a people respected throughout the civilized world.

"And when the bronze statue shall have replaced the tablet we unveil to-night, may it remain a token of the ties that bind us to you, and our descendants to your descendants, forever and ever."

MR. MACKENZIE KING: I would ask His Excellency the Governor General to kindly say a few words.

"HIS EXCELLENCY: Ladies and gentlemen, I think we shall all probably agree that we are getting towards the close of what we may call a very perfect day. Speaking for myself I must admit—and, Mr. Prime Minister, I include nobody beyond myself in this remark—that I feel that I have rather indulged myself in a flood of oratory during these proceedings, so that I shall merely express a very warm welcome to Mr. Colpitts in his representative capacity, and further express as Governor General of this Dominion, on behalf of the Canadian people, our very great satisfaction that those of our brethren who by circumstances or profession find it impossible to live in our country, have not been unmindful of their fellow-countrymen in Canada on this auspicious day."

"MR. MACKENZIE KING: Your Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, you will observe that in His Excellency's remarks, in speaking of the amount of oratory which we have had during the day he was careful to say that he had reference only to himself. I shall be careful on this occasion not to add anything to the amount you have had to listen to this afternoon. On behalf of the Government, may I join with His Excellency in expressing appreciation to the Canadian citizens who are at the present time resident in the United States for the great gift which they have made to our country on this Sixtieth Anniversary of Confederation. I believe it is the intention to have placed in this Hall a relief which will be symbolical of this occasion. I think the thought came in the first instance from Mr. Vincent Massey in Washington that it would be fitting for Canadians

in the United States to remember their home country on this occasion, and Mr. Tait McKenzie, the distinguished sculptor, now resident in the United States, has been commissioned by those who have had this thought in mind to have a relief made which will correspond, but only in relation to Confederation, with the relief which is on the other side of the Hall, and which is commemorative of the work of women during the past three hundred years. The one to be placed on this side will be symbolical of the work of Confederation. We express appreciation and thanks to Mr. Colpitts and our Canadian friends on the other side."

NATIONAL BROADCAST

At night the speeches delivered in the afternoon were broadcast throughout Canada and were also heard in distant parts of the world. Additional to this program there were songs by the well known artists, Mlle. Eva Gauthier and Mr. Allen McQuhae. The Hart House String Quartette, connected with Toronto University, added greatly to the interest in the program and contributed their services as a patriotic recognition of the great event being celebrated. The Bytown Quartette was also an outstanding feature and thousands of letters from all parts of the country amply attested the success of the concert.

INTERNATIONAL GREETINGS

Saturday, July 2, was celebrated by sports programs as distinctly Canadian as possible in character. This feature was general throughout the country. At Ottawa the day was marked by a visit from Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh who flew by airplane from Washington as an official recognition by the United States Government of the Diamond Jubilee. Colonel Lindbergh was accompanied by a number of airplanes of the United States Air Force. He landed at a specially prepared field which has continued in use and bears his name. On arriving at Parliament Hill he was officially welcomed, being introduced by the United States Minister to Canada, who spoke as follows:—

"HON. WILLIAM PHILLIPS: Mr. Prime Minister, ladies and gentlemen, no greater honour nor greater privilege can fall to the first American Minister to Canada than to present to you our gallant young ambassador without portfolio, our prince of modesty. He comes to you with a message of greeting from the American people who are all thinking of you on this occasion. You may not know that he has Canadian blood in his veins and that his ancestor was the founder of Hamilton.

"MR. MACKENZIE KING: Colonel Lindbergh, ladies and gentlemen, on behalf of the Government of Canada I extend to you the heartiest welcome which it is possible for any country to give to the representative of another nation. We feel more than highly honoured that at this time of our national rejoicing you should come to us with a message of international goodwill. We honour you for what you have achieved and what you are. We believe you have to your credit the greatest individual achievement in the history of the world, that you are the embodiment of the "happy warrior" of whom Wordsworth has written and that you are the "gentleman unafraid" of whom our poet Kipling has spoken. We cannot begin to express to you the feelings of pride that we have when we recall the fact that one of your ancestors was a pioneer in this Dominion and we feel that you are the embodiment of that pioneering spirit in its highest and finest form. Again I thank you, Colonel Lindbergh, on behalf of Canada, for bringing tidings of goodwill to us from the neighbouring country to the south.

"Colonel LINDBERGH: . Ladies and gentlemen, I want to express appreciation of the welcome I have received here both for myself and for my country. I feel very highly honoured to have been invited to visit Canada and it brings to mind very clearly my reception in London a few weeks ago. In flying here from Detroit, which was the last stop, I noticed the necessity of air transportation in Canada and I believe that in a very short time there will be air lines from the United States to Canada and from Canada to the United States. It is transportation that has bound the world closer together and in the future it will be transportation far more rapid than in the past which will bring nations and countries closer together as Canada and the United States should be. I thank you."

APPENDIX E

Messages of Greeting

Telegram from the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs to the Governor General

LONDON, July 1, 1927.

I have the honour by command of His Majesty the King to transmit the following message:—

“To-day my people of Canada unite to celebrate the Diamond Jubilee of Confederation; and on such a day they may well look with a just pride on the achievements of the past and with a confident hope to the promises of the future.

“In sixty years the boundaries of Confederation have extended tenfold and its governments are now responsible for the welfare of nearly 10,000,000 inhabitants. By labour, peace, and sacrifice of war Canada has become a mighty nation.

“Aims as lofty and labours as strenuous await her in the future. Within her own bounds her people have before them the task of developing the heritage which their fathers have left them. In a yet wider sphere she has to take an ever increasing share in guiding counsel and solving problems of the great Commonwealth of which she is a part, conscious that within it there is perfect freedom and that the unity of the nations of the British Empire is the surest guarantee of peace of the world to-day.

“With all my heart I join in the prayers and hopes of my people throughout the world for the peace and prosperity of Canada.

GEORGE R.I.”

(Signed) SECRETARY OF STATE FOR DOMINION AFFAIRS.

HIS MAJESTY THE KING,
Buckingham Palace,
London, England.

OTTAWA, July 1st.

Your Majesty's loyal subjects in Canada respectfully greet Your Majesty on this auspicious day and express grateful appreciation of generous and encouraging message.

WILLINGDON

LONDON, July, 1, 1927.

Prime Minister of Canada,
Ottawa.

My heart goes out to Canada on to-day's Diamond Jubilee. God grant continued progress and prosperity to the great Dominion whose glorious services to the Empire in the Great War will never be forgotten.

(Sgd.) ARTHUR

(Australia)

MELBOURNE, July 1, 1927.

Prime Minister,
Ottawa.

On behalf of the Government and people of Australia I desire to tender our warmest congratulations on the occasion of Canada's Sixtieth Birthday, and our earnest wishes for the continued and increasing development and prosperity of our great Sister Dominion. Though separated by distance, we are very close to you in the ideals and aspirations of democracy and in the common tie which binds two kindred nations in firm allegiance to the great British Commonwealth of Nations.

(Sgd.) S. M. BRUCE

(Irish Free State)

DUBLIN, July 1, 1927.

The Right Honourable Prime Minister of Canada,
Ottawa.

On behalf of the Government of the Irish Free State, we have the honour to convey to the Government and the people of Canada our sincere congratulations on the occasion of the commemoration of Canada's Diamond Jubilee. The magnificent work done in the development of your great country must be a source of intense pride to the Canadian nation, as it is a cause of admiration to Canada's friends throughout the world. We take this opportunity to renew our best wishes for the continued happiness and prosperity of the Canadian people.

(Sgd.) COSGRAVE,

President of Executive Council.

O'HIGGINS,

Vice-President and Minister of External Affairs.

(New Zealand)

Governor General,
Ottawa.

I beg to convey on behalf of Government and people of New Zealand cordial congratulations on the Diamond Jubilee which the Dominion of Canada is celebrating to-day and to offer to our kinsfolk in that great sister Dominion of the British Empire our warmest good wishes for their continued prosperity and happiness.

GOVERNOR GENERAL

(Newfoundland)

ST. JOHNS, N.F., June 30, 1927.

Governor General,
Ottawa.

Prime Minister, Government and people of Newfoundland join with me in expressions of congratulations to Prime Minister, Government and people of Canada on their Diamond Jubilee of Confederation, and desire me to convey every good wish for the future prosperity of their great Dominion.

(Sgd.) ALLARDYCE.

*Diamond Jubilee of Confederation**(Union of South Africa)**From the Governor General of the Union of South Africa to the Governor General*

CAPE TOWN, June 30, 1927.

Desire, on the occasion of Canada's Diamond Jubilee, to convey warmest congratulations in which my Ministers join me.

People of South Africa rejoice with their sister Dominion and unite in wishing for the long continuance of that unity, progress and prosperity which has distinguished the last sixty years of her history.

(Sgd.) GOVERNOR GENERAL.

(The Provinces)

EDMONTON, ALTA.

HIS EXCELLENCY GOVERNOR GENERAL,
Government House, Ottawa.

On behalf of the people of Alberta allow me to convey to you and Lady Willingdon our felicitations and best wishes for your future happiness on the occasion of the celebration of the sixtieth anniversary of Confederation. May the spirit of co-operation which you have manifested inspire the people to our Dominion to the accomplishment of greater things.

W. EGBERT,
Lieutenant-Governor.

His Excellency, The Governor General,
Government House,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I have the honour to send Your Excellency the loyal greetings of the people of British Columbia upon the occasion of the celebration in our Dominion of its Diamond Jubilee of Confederation.

Though farthest removed of all the provinces from the seat of the Empire, we can assure you of the unbounded loyalty of our people, and of their purpose for the future, as in the past, to continue to do their part, not alone in developing the great natural wealth with which Providence has so abundantly endowed our province, but also in strengthening the bonds that bind us to the Dominion, the Empire and the Throne.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your Excellency's faithful and obedient servant,

J. A. MACDONALD,
*Administrator of the Government of the Province
of British Columbia.*

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, June 21, 1927.

SIR,—On behalf of the Government and people of Manitoba I have the honour to express to Your Excellency the gratification felt in Manitoba, as in every other part of the Dominion, that on the Sixtieth Anniversary of Confederation, the Canadian people have Your Excellency as Governor General, and representative of His Majesty the King, in this Dominion, to join with them in the Jubilee Celebration of this important and memorable national occasion.

Together with the expression of this gratification I have the honour to present felicitations to yourself and Her Excellency the Viscountess Willingdon, and every assurance of the cordial sentiments of the Government and the people of Manitoba towards both Your Excellencies.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

(Sgd) THEODORE A. BURROWS,
Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba.

His Excellency the Governor General,
Government House,
Ottawa.

FREDERICTON, N.B., June 29, 1927.

His Excellency the Governor General,
Government House, Ottawa, Ont.

On this the Sixtieth Anniversary of the birth of our great Dominion I desire on behalf of the people of New Brunswick to convey to Your Excellency as the representative of the Crown this expression of their unswerving loyalty and attachment to our most gracious Sovereign and also of their unbounded faith and confidence in the future of the glorious heritage which the Fathers of Confederation handed down to the people of this country.

W. F. TODD,
Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick.

HALIFAX, N.S., June 30, 1927.

His Excellency the Governor General,
Government House, Ottawa, Ont.

The people of Nova Scotia send heartiest greetings to Your Excellency on this the Sixtieth Anniversary of the creation of our beloved Dominion. We trust the future may witness an evergrowing tendency toward complete unity of thought, purpose and effort to the end that the Dominion may continue to grow in all those characteristics which go to make up a noble and powerful nation. We send also to Your Excellency our warmest personal greetings.

JAS. C. TORY,
Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia.

TORONTO.

His Excellency the Governor General of Canada,
Government House, Ottawa, Ont.

On this memorable day when Canada is commemorating the Diamond Jubilee of Confederation it is my privilege to convey to your Excellency as the representative of His Gracious Majesty the King in this Dominion, cordial and respectful greetings from the Government and the people of Ontario. The people of this province join with Canadians everywhere in heartfelt gratitude to Providence for the bountiful blessings of the past, in fealty to our British institutions, and in firmly rooted faith in the future of the Dominion of Canada, and every portion of it from sea to sea.

W. D. ROSS,
Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario.

Diamond Jubilee of Confederation

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.

His Excellency VISCOUNT WILLINGDON,
Governor General of Canada, Rideau Hall, Ottawa.

As the representative of His Gracious Majesty King George Fifth Your Excellency will learn with pardonable pride how joyously the people of Prince Edward Island are participating in this magnificent national celebration of the Diamond Jubilee of Confederation. The coming to Canada of Your Excellency as Governor General happily synchronized with this unique historical event. From the past sixty years Canada's future destiny may be judged and with such a basis of hope our people to-day enjoy a stronger faith than ever in the growth and advancement of our beloved country. In this province the melody of the carillon of bells from Canada's Victory Memorial Tower will harmonize with the playing of the bands the singing of the school children the acclamations of our people then the parades the addresses the pyrotechnic the general illuminations flags decorations and the assembled thousands will all evidence the fervence of the patriotic spirit with which Prince Edward Island's people have entered into the far flung celebration. The Dominion now appears to be exceptionally ripe for a long upward trend in intensity of development and the fervent hope of our people is that Your Excellency and your amiable Viscountess may dwell for long years amongst us and vastly assist in declaring the splendour of our country and the glory of our heritage.

(Sgd.) FRANK R. HEARTZ,
Lieutenant-Governor of Prince Edward Island.

QUEBEC, P.Q., June 30, 1927.

His Excellency, the Governor General of Canada,
Government House, Ottawa.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the province of Quebec is happy to take this occasion of the memorable Jubilee of the Canadian Confederation to offer to the representative of our King in Canada, His Excellency the Governor General, the homage of himself and the citizens of province of Quebec. The province of Quebec on this anniversary rejoices in the progress realized by the Dominion since 1867. She is proud of the part she has taken in the development of our rich country. After sixty years of co-operation the old province is proud to renew the sentiment of confidence and goodwill with which she has striven to make it one of union and strength. The past is a guarantee of the future. The province of Quebec is pleased to reaffirm in 1927 the loyal concurrence in the work of the Fathers of the Confederation. In future she will ever endeavour to rival her sister provinces of the Dominion in maintaining the spirit of goodwill which ought to reign in the country, and emulate a creative activity and progress.

NARCISSE PERODEAU,
Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec.

REGINA, SASK., July 1.

His Excellency the Governor General,
Ottawa, Ont.

Saskatchewan on the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee of Canada wishes to assure Your Excellency of her loyalty to King and Country.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF SASKATCHEWAN.

*Copy of Message sent by the Prime Minister to the Premiers of the
Canadian Provinces*

OTTAWA, June 30, 1927.

May I convey to you and through you to the Government and citizens of your province the cordial greetings of my colleagues and myself on the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee of Confederation. Looking back over the last sixty years we have reason for thankfulness and pride in the services of those who laid the foundations of a united Canada and set us in the path of national prosperity. May our celebrations at this time greatly strengthen the bonds of unity and goodwill throughout our Dominion and the community of the nations that owe allegiance to His Majesty the King.

W. L. MACKENZIE KING,
Prime Minister.

Provinces Greet Prime Minister

EDMONTON, Alta., June 30, 1928.

Right Hon. W. L. MACKENZIE KING,
Ottawa, Ont.

Alberta begs to express to the Premier of Canada her most respectful and sincere good wishes on the occasion of the celebration of the Diamond Jubilee of Confederation. With her democratic institutions, with an area ten times that of Confederation, with forest resources, wheat production, and water power development second among the nations, with the large percentage of the world's output of minerals taken from her mines, with agriculture and manufacturers in close rivalry for first place in value of production, with her furs and fisheries and stores of uncovered wealth, Canada is well equipped to hold her position as a nation and as an integral part of the Empire.

J. E. BROWNLEE,
Premier.

VICTORIA, B.C., June 30, 1927.

Right Hon. W. L. MACKENZIE KING,
Ottawa, Ont.

On behalf of the Government and the people of British Columbia whom we represent, I have pleasure in extending our felicitations to the Prime Minister and Government of Canada on the Diamond Jubilee of the event that brought our Dominion into being. In completing that scheme British Columbia played a momentous part since it made possible a British confederacy stretching from ocean to ocean and it brought into the Commonwealth treasures of timber, minerals, fisheries and orchards, ports forever open and scenic and climatic attractiveness unequalled elsewhere. Looking back over well nigh three score years we feel that we have reason to rejoice with the rest of the Dominion in the marvellous progress that has been made and to thank Divine Providence for the blessings so bountifully bestowed.

J. D. MACLEAN,
Acting Premier.

WINNIPEG, Man., June 30, 1927.

Right Hon. W. L. MACKENZIE KING,
Prime Minister,
Ottawa, Ont.

On behalf of the province of Manitoba I am happy to send to the Premier of the Dominion greetings and felicitations upon the harmony of spirit throughout all the nine provinces which finds joyful expression in to-day's celebrations extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The great heritage which is ours is as yet only in the beginning of its development. The possibilities of national progress can be limited only by the aspiration of the Canadian people. In union is our strength. In this unity of spirit and aspiration may Canada go forward to a greater destiny than that hoped for by even the most farseeing of the Fathers of Confederation.

JOHN BRACKEN,
Premier.

SAINT JOHN, N.B., June 30, 1927.

Right Hon. W. L. MACKENZIE KING,
Prime Minister of Canada,
Ottawa, Ont.

The province of New Brunswick joins fervently in the jubilee of that Confederation which she helped to make and feels that the awakening of Canada to-day to the consciousness of her power as a nation will ensure to all parts of the Commonwealth that justice which was visioned in the act of union.

JOHN B. M. BAXTER,
Premier.

HALIFAX, N.S., June 30, 1927.

Right Hon. W. L. MACKENZIE KING,
Prime Minister of Canada,
Ottawa, Ont.

From the most easterly province of our great Dominion I send on behalf of the Government and people of Nova Scotia a message of greeting on this the occasion of Canada's Diamond Jubilee. The celebration is an evidence of the strength of our national structure and at the same time a tribute to those far seeing statesmen the Fathers of Confederation who submerging personal and political differences laid firmly the foundations which have so secured and sustained our national edifice. In this year of rejoicing all signs point to a new era of growth and development. May we realize to the full that greatness and power bring responsibilities and that Canadians from the Atlantic to the Pacific must guard and develop our national heritage.

EDGAR N. RHODES,
Premier.

TORONTO, ONT., June 30, 1927.

Hon W. L. MACKENZIE KING,
Prime Minister of Canada,
Ottawa, Ont.

On the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee of Confederation, I desire to extend to you, as Prime Minister of Canada, and to the federal Government on behalf of the people of Ontario, hearty felicitations on the progress our Dominion has

made during the past sixty years toward the realization of the aspirations of the founders of Canada. That progress is a vindication of the vision and faith of the Fathers of Confederation and is also an assurance of the future of this country. We earnestly hope that the spirit of unity and co-operation that made Confederation possible will prevail to an increasing degree as the years go by and will serve to strengthen and consolidate our country as well as to knit together the various portions of our great Empire as the bulwark of liberty and constitutional and popular government.

G. H. FERGUSON,
Premier.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I., June 30, 1927.

Right Hon. W. L. MACKENZIE KING, V.M.G., LL.D.,
Prime Minister of Canada,
Ottawa, Ont.

The Government and people of Prince Edward Island unite with you in celebrating the Diamond Jubilee of Confederation. Upon the foundation of belief in God and in the spirit of truth and justice may it be ours so to administer the glorious heritage our forefathers have handed on to us as to make it not only a blessing to ourselves but to humanity.

JAMES D. STEWART,
Prime Minister.

QUEBEC, P.Q., June 30, 1927.

Right Hon. W. L. MACKENZIE KING,
Prime Minister of Canada,
Ottawa, Ont.

Quebec is happy to join with her sister provinces in celebrating whole heartedly the Jubilee of our Confederation and in acknowledging the Act of 1867 not as a temporary political expedient but as the most practical and satisfactory form of government whereby a representative federal administration duly takes care of the rights and interests of every province and of all groups and welds them into a sound national policy. Quebec will always be loyal to Confederation and to the British rule and is now looking forward to the celebration of the centenary of our Canadian Confederation.

L. A. TASCHEREAU,
Premier.

REGINA, SASK., June 30, 1927.

The Rt. Hon. W. L. MACKENZIE KING,
Prime Minister of Canada,
Ottawa, Ont.

At the dawning of the Jubilee day of Confederation, Saskatchewan extends greetings to you and through you to the members of your Government and all representatives of the people of Canada whether in the House of Commons or Senate. As one of the youngest of the family we would express our appreciation of the manner in which the union was consummated by the Fathers of Confederation, its ideals defended by the sons of Confederation in the Great War and our confidence in the future of our common country.

JAMES G. GARDINER,
Premier of Saskatchewan.

(Austria)

VIENNA, July 1, 1927.

Prime Minister,
Ottawa.

Jubilee Dominion, pray accept warmest congratulations Austrian Government.

(Sgd.) FEDERAL CHANCELLOR SIEPEL.

(Belgium)

BRUSSELS, July 1, 1927.

Son Excellence Premier Ministre,
Ottawa, Canada.

Suis heureux exprimer Votre Excellence vives félicitations à l'occasion soixantième anniversaire de la fondation confédération.

(Sgd.) *Le Premier Ministre de Belgique,*
HENRI JASPER.

(Czechoslovakia)

(Cable)

PRAHA, July 1, 1927.

The Right Hon. W. L. MACKENZIE KING,
Ottawa, Canada.

A l'occasion du soixantième anniversaire de la Confédération Canadienne et de sa naissance comme Dominion le gouvernement Tchécoslovaque exprime au gouvernement Canadien ses sentiments de sympathie et ses vœux pour la continuation de sa splendide prospérité.

ANTOINE SVEHL,
Président du Conseil.

(Cable)

PRAHA, June 30, 1927.

Hon. Dr. RODOLPHE LEMIEUX,
Speaker of the House of Commons,
Ottawa, Canada.

Les Présidents des deux Chambres de l'Assemblée Nationale de la République Tchécoslovaque adressent au peuple Canadien à l'occasion du soixantième anniversaire de la Confédération Canadienne et de sa naissance comme Dominion ses sentiments d'admiration pour le rôle qu'il a déjà joué dans l'histoire. Il y a peu de nations qui dans un espace de temps relativement court auraient tant contribué au progrès universel et qui pourraient à juste titre être fières de leur passé et envisager l'avenir avec un espoir si confiant.

MALYPETR,
Président de la Chambre des Députés.

HRUBAN,
Président du Sénat.

PRAGUE, June 30, 1927.

Hon. Dr. RODOLPHE LEMIEUX,
Speaker of the House of Commons,
Ottawa, Canada.

Presidents of both Houses of the National Assembly of the Czechoslovakian Republic desire to express to the Canadian people, upon the occasion of the sixtieth anniversary of Canadian Confederation and of the birth of the Dominion, their admiration of the part which Canada has already played in history. There are few nations which, in a relatively short space of time, have contributed so much to world progress, and which may so justly be proud of their past and look towards their future with so confident a hope.

MALYPETR,
President of the Chamber of Deputies.

HRUBAN,
President of the Senate.

(Denmark)

KJOEBENHAVN (COPENHAGEN),
DENMARK, June 30, 1927.

His Excellency MACKENZIE KING,
Prime Minister of Canada,
Ottawa.

Beg leave express Royal Danish Government's sincere congratulations on occasion of sixty years jubilee of Dominion of Canada. Wishing continued prosperity and success for your country which has become the new and happy home of so many Danes.

(Sgd.) MADSEN-MYGDAL,
Danish Prime Minister.

(France)

Le 60ème anniversaire de la Confédération canadienne m'est une occasion précieuse de vous renouveler l'expression des sentiments de profonde et traditionnelle amitié qui unit le Canada et la France. Depuis l'établissement de ses institutions politiques, votre pays a donné le spectacle d'un développement et d'une prospérité jamais interrompus.

Qu'ils s'affirment et s'accroissent encore, c'est le vœu que forme la France en ce glorieux jour pour le Canada.

(Sgd.) POINCARÉ.

The Sixtieth anniversary of the Canadian Confederation accords me a precious occasion to renew the expression of the deep and traditional sentiments of affection which unite Canada and France. Since the establishment of its political institutions your country has given the example of continuous growth and development.

That it may continue to prosper is the wish which France conveys to Canada on this glorious day.

(Sgd.) POINCARÉ.

CONSULAT GÉNÉRAL DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE AU CANADA

MONTRÉAL, 30 juin, 1927.

Monsieur le PREMIER MINISTRE,—Le Président du Conseil des Ministres me charge de vous faire parvenir le télégramme ci-joint, à l'occasion du soixantième anniversaire de la Confédération canadienne.

En vous transmettant le témoignage officiel des sentiments de sympathie que la France éprouve pour le Canada je me permets d'y joindre l'expression de ma grande admiration pour le peuple au milieu duquel je vis et de ma profonde gratitude pour l'accueil que j'en reçois chaque jour.

Je vous prie, Monsieur le Premier Ministre, d'agréer l'assurance de mes sentiments de haute considération et de cordial dévouement.

Le Très Honorable

(Sgd.) VITROLLES.

WILLIAM LYON MACKENZIE KING,
Premier Ministre du Dominion,
Ottawa.

(Finland)

HELSINKI (HELSINGFORS)

FINLAND, July 1, 1927.

Right Hon. MACKENZIE KING,
Prime Minister of Canada,
Ottawa, Ont.

I have the honour to present the congratulations of the Government of Finland on the occasion of the Confederation Jubilee. At the same time I want to express Finland's admiration for the wonderful development of Canada during the period now passed through.

(Sgd.) TANNER,
Prime Minister.

(Germany)

GERMAN CONSULATE GENERAL FOR CANADA

MONTREAL, June 29, 1927.

SIR,—My Government has instructed me to transmit to the Prime Minister of Canada at the occasion of Canada's Diamond Jubilee Celebration the following telegram of Dr. Marx, Chancellor of the German Reich:—

“Euerer Exzellenz sowie dem Kanadischen Volke spreche ich im Namen der Reichsregierung und des Deutschen Volkes die besten Glückwünsche zur 60-jährigen Wiederkehr des Gruendungstages des Kanadischen Bundes aus. Das grosse Dominion, in dem Hunderttausende deutschen Blutes ihre zweite Heimat gefunden haben, hat während seines Bestehens, dank der Tüchtigkeit seiner Bewohner sowie der Fruchtbarkeit und der Reichtümer des Landes, gewaltige Fortschritte gemacht. Dass diese Entwicklung eine stetige und gesegnete sein moege, ist unser aufrichtiger Wunsch.

MARX.”

Availing myself of this opportunity to express to you my highest consideration.

I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) L. KEMPF,
German Consul General.

GERMAN CONSULATE GENERAL FOR CANADA

MONTREAL, June 29, 1927.

SIR,—My Government has instructed me to transmit to the Prime Minister of Canada at the occasion of Canada's Diamond Jubilee Celebration the following telegram of Dr. Marx, Chancellor of the German Reich:—

" (Translation) "

" On behalf of the people and Government of Germany, I desire to convey to your Excellency and the Canadian people all good wishes for the sixtieth anniversary of the establishment of Canadian Confederation. The great Dominion, in which hundreds of thousands of men and women of German blood have found their second homeland, has made remarkable progress since its establishment, thanks to the energy of its inhabitants as well as to the fertility and wealth of the land. It is our sincere wish that this development may be blessed with continued prosperity.

MARX."

Availing myself of this opportunity to express to you my highest consideration,

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) L. KEMPF,

German Consul General.

(Greece)

ATHENS, June 30, 1927.

Son Excellence le Premier Ministre du Canada,
Ottawa.

A l'occasion soixantième anniversaire constitution votre pays en Dominion je vous prie agréer au nom du gouvernement Hellénique plus vives félicitations.

(Sgd.) ZAIMIS.

The Right Honourable the Prime Minister of Canada,
Ottawa.

Upon the occasion of the sixtieth anniversary of the establishment of your country as a Dominion, I beg you, on behalf of the Government of Greece, to accept our heartiest congratulations.

(Sgd.) ZAIMIS.

(Hungary)

BUDAPEST, HUNGARY, July 1, 1927.

Mr. KING, Prime Minister of Canada,
Ottawa.

At auspicious occasion of sixtieth anniversary of constitution, convey to you heartiest wishes of Hungarian Government and nation for future prosperity of Dominion and people of Canada.

(Sgd.) BETHLEN,

Prime Minister.

Diamond Jubilee of Confederation

YORKTON, SASKATCHEWAN, June 30, 1927.

Right Honourable W. L. MACKENZIE KING,
Prime Minister,
Ottawa, Ont.

Official duties having necessitated extensive trip to Western Canada I regret being unable to personally attend festivities of Dominion's Diamond Jubilee. This historical event affords me the welcome opportunity of expressing in the name of the Royal Hungarian Government and the about eighty thousand Hungarians residing in Canada the sincerest wishes for steadily increasing development and prosperity of your country.

ALBERT DE HAYDIN,
Royal Hungarian Consul General.

(Italy)

ROMA, June 27, 1927.

Sua Eccellenza W. L. MACKENZIE KING,
Primo Ministro,
Ottawa.

3487 Occasione sessantesimo anniversario proclamazione federazione Canadese regio governo desidera giunga voto augurale dell italia per sempre maggiori fortune del popolo Canadese.

(Sgd.) MUSSOLINI.

The Right Hon. W. L. MACKENZIE KING,
Prime Minister,
Ottawa.

Upon the occasion of the sixtieth anniversary of the proclamation of Canadian confederation, the Royal Government desires to convey to you the good wishes of Italy for the ever increasing prosperity of the Canadian people.

(Sgd.) MUSSOLINI.

(Iceland)

REYKJAVIK, ICELAND, June 30, 1927.

To His Excellency the Prime Minister of Canada,
W. L. MACKENZIE KING,
Ottawa.

At the celebration of the sixtieth anniversary of the Dominion of Canada which has given a new and prosperous home to so many citizens of Icelandic nationality, the Government of Iceland beg to express their congratulations and best wishes for a prosperous future.

(Sgd.) JON THOSLAKSSON.

(Netherlands)

511 ST. CATHERINE STREET WEST,
MONTREAL, July 2, 1927.

SIR,—I am directed to personally convey to the Canadian Government the cordial congratulations of the Government of The Netherlands on the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee of Confederation.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) I. A. SCHUURMAN,
Consul General of The Netherlands.

The Right Hon. W. L. MACKENZIE KING,
Prime Minister of Canada,
Ottawa.

(Norway)

OSLO, NORWAY, June 30, 1927.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRIME MINISTER,
Ottawa, Ontario.

On the occasion of the sixtieth anniversary of the Canadian Confederation the Norwegian Government desires to express to the Canadian Government their greetings and heartiest felicitations as well as their best wishes for the continued progress and prosperity of the Dominion and its industrious people.

(Sgd.) LYKKE,
Prime Minister.

(Peru)

MONTREAL, QUE., June 29, 1927.

HIS EXCELLENCY VISCOUNT WILLINGDON,
Governor General of Canada,
Ottawa.

On the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee of the Confederation allow me, Sir, to express the sentiments of the Peruvian Government for the continued progress and welfare of the Dominion as well as for the happiness of Your Excellency. The long established friendship which exists between Canada and Peru has strengthened with the passing of the years, and the growth and development of this great Dominion during the past six decades has but served to awaken the admiration of Peruvians for Canadian enterprise and prosperity. May the coming years afford this great country the golden opportunity of realizing the glorious future its forefathers visioned sixty years ago. With assurances of high consideration and respect, I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant.

D. GUETARA,
Consul for the Republic of Peru.

*Diamond Jubilee of Confederation**(Poland)*

WARSAW, POLAND, June 30, 1927.

Son Excellence Monsieur WILLIAM MACKENZIE KING,
Premier Ministre,
Ottawa.

A l'occasion du soixantième anniversaire de la Confédération de Canada, je tiens à transmettre à votre Excellence les félicitations très chaleureuses du gouvernement Polonais ainsi que les vœux qu'il forme pour la prospérité de votre pays.

(Sgd.) JOSEPH PILSUDSKI.

(Sweden)

STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN, June 30, 1927.

PRIME MINISTER,
Ottawa.

On account of Diamond Jubilee of Canadian Confederation, I beg to convey to Your Excellency best wishes of Swedish Government.

(Sgd.) EKMAN,
Prime Minister.

(Switzerland)

BERNE, SWITZERLAND, June 30, 1927.

Son Excellence le Premier Ministre de la
Confederation Canadienne,
Ottawa.

A l'occasion du jubile de diamant de la Confédération Canadienne le Conseil Federal et le peuple Suisse désirent s'associer de tout coeur à la joie et à la patriotique fierté du peuple Canadien et forment des vœux chaleureux pour la prospérité du Canada.

(Sgd.) MOTTO,
Président de la Confédération Suisse.

(From Old Friends)

Prime Minister,
Ottawa.

LONDON, July, 1, 1927.

Our proud and affectionate thoughts centre on dear Canada to-day. Accept warmest personal congratulations and best wishes.

(Sgd.) LORD AND LADY ABERDEEN

The Prime Minister,
Ottawa, Ont.

MANCHESTER, MASS., July 1, 1927.

On this auspicious day may I express through you to Canadian people and government, on behalf of Embassy Staff and myself, our sincere admiration for all that Canada has achieved in the last sixty years and our most heartfelt good wishes for the brilliant future which we feel sure lies before her.

(Sgd.) ESME HOWARD

The Boy Scouts

Governor General,
Government House, Ottawa.

LONDON, Eng.

Cordial Jubilee greetings to all Canadian scouts from brother scouts Great Britain.

BADEN POWELL.

Lt.-General Sir ROBERT BADEN POWELL,
Boy Scouts Association,
25 Buckingham Palace Road,
London, England.

OTTAWA.

All Canadian scouts warmly reciprocate cordial greeting of British brother scouts on this auspicious day and wish them best of luck in future years.

WILLINGDON.

Royal Colonial Institute

Governor General of Canada,
Ottawa.

LONDON, Eng., June 29, 1927.

Chairman and Council Royal Colonial Institute send heartiest congratulations and warmest good wishes to Canada on its Sixtieth Birthday. Great has been the past of the Dominion but greater far is the promise of its future. May that future continue to add lustre and strength to the British Crown and the British Empire.

C. G. COWAN,
106 Wellington St., Ottawa.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas.

The Canadian Club of San Antonio sends cordial greetings to their brothers at home on the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee of Confederation. Tho under another flag our hearts still thrill with pride in the achievements of our native land. May she advance onward toward her place among the great nations of the world.

J. F. HOWARD,
President.

WINNIPEG, Man., June 29, 1927.

Hon. GEORGE P. GRAHAM,
Chairman of the Jubilee Committee,
Ottawa, Ont.

I greatly regret that illness prevents my being present in Ottawa at the Diamond Jubilee Celebration. My interest is naturally the greater because my father was one of the group of men who contributed the leadership which resulted in the uniting of the provinces. To be in Ottawa on this occasion would not only awaken many memories but would bring new dreams of Canada's future.

HUGH JOHN MACDONALD.

CAPE TOWN, July 2, 1927.

BEAUCHESNE,
House of Commons, Ottawa.

Union branch Empire Parliamentary Association congratulates through your branch Canada on happy achievement of her Diamond Jubilee. May she continue in progress and development until she becomes a still greater and brighter jewel in the Imperial Crown.

CLOUGH.

LONDON, Ont., July 1, 1927.

National Jubilee Committee,
Ottawa, Ont.

The celebration of our Canadian Diamond Jubilee has marked a triumphal day of remembrance for our loved land and grateful acknowledgement is due the National Committee for their tireless effort in this great achievement.

A. A. CAMPBELL.

Rt. Hon. G. P. GRAHAM,
Chairman Jubilee Committee, Ottawa.

Kindly accept our hearty congratulations on behalf of the Armenian citizens of Canada on this great event of the Sixtieth Anniversary of the Confederation. We Armenians of Canada will gladly do our best for the greatness, progress and prosperity of our adopted country of which we are more than proud and for which many of our young men paid the supreme sacrifice in her hour of need, to prove the profound love we all hold in our hearts for her. May God bless Canada and make her a power for the good of the world.

SECRETARY, ARMENIAN UNION OF CANADA.

TORONTO, Ont., June 30, 1927.

Hon. GEORGE P. GRAHAM,
Chairman Canadian National Diamond Jubilee Committee,
Ottawa, Ontario.

The Syrian National Canadian Club of Toronto joins with you and all other Canadians of whatever extraction in commemoration of Canada's Diamond Jubilee. We join in expressions of gratitude to the founders of Confederation for the constitutional liberties we and all other Canadians enjoy under the British Crown, and we rejoice in the marvellous progress made by our country in the past and we look forward to still greater liberty, prosperity and happiness in the future.

Yours faithfully,

H. CHAMANDY,
President.

APPENDIX F

Names of the "Fathers of Confederation" and List of Surviving Sons and Daughters as of Record July 1, 1927

THE FATHERS OF CONFEDERATION

- Hon. SIR ADAMS GEORGE ARCHIBALD, buried at Truro, N.S.
 Hon. HEWITT BARNARD, Beechwood Cemetery, Ottawa.
 Hon. GEORGE BROWN, Neeropolis Cemetery, Toronto.
 Hon. SIR ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, Cataragui Cemetery, Kingston, Ont.
 Hon. SIR GEORGE ETIENNE CARTIER, Cote des Neiges Cemetery, Montreal.
 Hon. EDWARD BARRON CHANDLER, Rockland Cemetery, Dorchester, N.B.
 Hon. JEAN CHARLES CHAPAIS, St. Denis-de-Kamouraska, Que.
 Hon. JAMES COCKBURN, St. James' Cemetery, Toronto.
 Hon. GEORGE COLES, St. Peter's Cemetery, Charlottetown, P.E.I.
 Hon. ROBERT BARRY DICKEY, Amherst, N.S.
 Hon. CHARLES FISHER, Forest Hill Cemetery, Fredericton, N.B.
 Hon. ALEXANDER TILLOCH GALT, Montreal.
 Hon. JOHN HAMILTON GRAY, Sherwood Cemetery, Royalty, Charlottetown.
 Hon. JOHN HAMILTON GRAY, Ross Bay Cemetery, Victoria, B.C.
 Hon. THOMAS HEATH HAVILAND, St. Peter's Cemetery, Charlottetown.
 Hon. WILLIAM ALEXANDER HENRY, Camp Hill Cemetery, Halifax, N.S.
 Hon. JOHN MERCER JOHNSON, St. Paul's Anglican Cemetery, between Chatham and Newcastle, N.B.
 Hon. SIR HECTOR LOUIS LANGEVIN, St. Charles' Cemetery, Quebec City.
 Rt. Hon. SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD, Cataragui Cemetery, Kingston, Ont.
 Hon. ANDREW ARCHIBALD MACDONALD, New St. Dunstan's Roman Catholic Cemetery, Charlottetown.
 Hon. JONATHAN MCCULLY, Camp Hill Cemetery, Halifax.
 Hon. WILLIAM MCDUGALL, Beechwood Cemetery, Ottawa.
 Hon. THOMAS D'ARCY MCGEE, Cote des Neiges Cemetery, Montreal.
 Hon. PETER MITCHELL, St. James' Presbyterian Church Cemetery, Newcastle, N.B.
 Hon. SIR OLIVER MOWAT, Mount Pleasant Cemetery, Toronto.
 Hon. EDWARD PALMER, Sherwood Cemetery, Royalty, Charlottetown.
 Hon. WILLIAM HENRY POPE, St. Eleanor's Cemetery, P.E.I.
 Hon. WILLIAM HENRY STEEVES, Fernhill Cemetery, Saint John, N.B.
 Hon. SIR ETIENNE PASCHAL TACHÉ, St. Thomas-de-Chicoutimi, Que.
 Hon. SIR SAMUEL LEONARD TILLEY, Fernhill Cemetery, Saint John, N.B.
 Hon. SIR CHARLES TUPPER, St. John's Cemetery, Halifax.
 Hon. EDWARD WHELAN, Old St. Dunstan's Roman Catholic Cemetery, Charlottetown, P.E.I.

The following names were added by the Executive Committee of the National Committee for the Celebration of the Diamond Jubilee:

- Hon. SIR WILLIAM PEARCE HOWLAND, St. James' Cemetery, Toronto.
 Hon. J. W. E. RITCHIE, Nova Scotia.
 Hon. ROBERT DUNCAN WILMOT, Oromocto, N.B.

Added for Jubilee Memorial decoration, the burial place of
 Hon. JOSEPH HOWE, Nova Scotia.

SURVIVING SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF THE FATHERS OF CONFEDERATION

Hon. SIR ADAMS GEORGE ARCHIBALD

Mrs. Mary Heygate, wife of Rev. Canon Heygate, Eng.

Hon. HEWITT BARNARD

(None.)

Hon. GEORGE BROWN

Gordon Brown, Edinburgh, Scotland.

Hon. SIR ALEXANDER CAMPBELL

Mrs. Wallace Jones, 5 Wellesley Place, Toronto, Ont.

Hon. SIR GEORGE ETIENNE CARTIER

Miss H. Cartier, France.

Hon. EDWARD BARON CHANDLER

(None.)

Hon. JEAN CHARLES CHAPAIS

Hon. Thomas Chapais, Quebec, P.Q.

Hon. JAMES COCKBURN

Mrs. Gwynne, 27 Dunbar Road, Toronto.

Frank St. Quentin Cockburn, 128 Wilton Road, Victoria, London
S.W.1, England.

Hon. GEORGE COLES

(None.)

Hon. ROBERT BARRY DICKIE

Mrs. M. W. Maynard, 184 Fourth Ave., Ottawa.

Hon. CHARLES FISHER

(None.)

Hon. A. T. GALT

Elliot T. Galt, 1005 St. Charles St., Victoria, B.C. (Deceased 1928,
unmarried).

John Galt, 1520 Rockland Ave., Victoria, B.C. (Married).

A. T. Galt, 9 Simpson St., Montreal, P.Q. (Unmarried.)

Misses Muriel and Lena Galt, 1005 St. Charles St., Victoria, B.C.

Miss Kate Galt, Linden Ave., Victoria, B.C.

Mrs. A. D. Durnford, 9 Simpson St., Montreal. (Widow.)

Mrs. A. R. Springett, c/o Mrs. Durnford. (Widow.)

Mrs. Robert Grant, 211 Bay State Road, Boston, Mass.

Mrs. W. H. Smith, 223 Rossland Road, Winnipeg, Man.

Mrs. C. A. Magrath, Toronto, Ont.

Hon. JOHN H. GRAY (P.E.I.)

Mrs. Artemas Lord, Charlottetown, P.E.I.

Mrs. Fred Peters, Rossland, B.C.

Mrs. Wm. Abbott, 338 Melrose Ave., Notre Dame de Grace, Montreal.

Mrs. Arthur H. Gray, c/o Bank of Nova Scotia, 108 Old Broad St.,
London, Eng. (Widow.)

Mr. J. H. Gray, Ottawa.

Hon. JOHN HAMILTON GRAY (N.B.)

J. H. Gray, Ormond Lodge, Albert Head, B.C.
Miss Florence Gray, Victoria, B.C.
Miss Sybil Gray, Victoria, B.C. (Deceased, 1928.)
Mrs. George Izat, England.

Hon. T. H. HAVILAND

Mrs. James Peake, Charlottetown, P.E.I.
Miss Blanche Haviland, Charlottetown, P.E.I.
Eustace Haviland, Charlottetown, P.E.I.

Hon. WILLIAM HENRY

W. A. Henry, K.C., Halifax. (Deceased, December 11, 1927.)

Hon. SIR WILLIAM P. HOWLAND

(None.)

Hon. JOHN MERCER JOHNSON

Mr. Patrick C. Johnson, 110 Pine St., Moncton, N.B.

Hon. SIR HECTOR LANGEVIN

Madame Cimon, Quebec, P.Q. (Deceased, 1928.)
Madame Thomas Chapais, Quebec.

Rt. Hon. SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD

Sir Hugh J. Macdonald, Winnipeg.
Hon. Mary Macdonald, England.

Hon. A. A. MACDONALD

A. Percy Macdonald, Annandale Supply Co., New Westminster, B.C.
Mrs. Aenias Macdonald, 953 Tupper St., Montreal.
Mrs. Douglas Macdonald, Georgetown, P.E.I.

Hon. JONATHAN McCULLY

(None.)

Hon. WILLIAM McDUGAL

Mrs. McDougal, 310 Chapel St., Ottawa.
George H. McDougal, 2631 Sharpe Ave., Spokane, Wash.

Hon. THOMAS D'ARCY MCGEE

Miss Agnes McGee, 4036 Tupper St., Westmount, Mont.

Hon. PETER MITCHELL

(None.)

Hon. SIR OLIVER MOWAT

Miss Mowat, 105 Dunvegan Road, Toronto.
Mrs. Thos. Langton, 105 Dunvegan Road, Toronto.
Mrs. Arthur Mowat, Edmonton, Alta.

Hon. EDWARD PALMER

Mrs. Leonard Hartley, Charlottetown, P.E.I.
Miss Frances Palmer, 79a Rue Three Septembre, c/o Xenophen
Pavilides, Athens, Greece.
James H. Palmer, K.C., Charlottetown, P.E.I.
Captain Edward Palmer, Charlottetown, P.E.I.

Hon. WILLIAM HENRY POPE

Mrs. P. Bearisto, Charlottetown, P.E.I.
 Miss Georgina Pope, Charlottetown, P.E.I.
 Mrs. William L. Mitchell, 149 South Park St., Halifax.
 Mrs. J. H. MacMahon, 13 Hospital St., St. John, N.B.
 Lady Pope (Widow of Sir Joseph Pope), Ottawa.
 David B. Stewart, Charlottetown (son-in-law).
 Mrs. F. X. Berlinquet, 111 Laviolette Ave., Three Rivers.

Hon. J. W. E. RITCHIE

(None.)

Hon. WILLIAM HENRY STEEVES

Miss Carrie Steeves, Laguna, Suffolk Rd. South Bournemouth, Hunts,
 England.

Hon. SIR ETIENNE PASCAL TACHE

Madame Eugene Pascal Tache, 52 Rue Ste. Ursule, Quebec, P.Q.
 (Daughter-in-law.)
 (Mr. Tache is also survived by numerous grandchildren.)

Hon. SIR LEONARD TILLEY

Hon. L. P. D. Tilley, St. John, N.B.
 Mrs. J. D. Chipman, Toronto.

Hon. SIR CHARLES TUPPER

W. J. Tupper, K.C., Winnipeg.
 Lady Tupper, Vancouver. (Widow of Sir Hibbert Tupper.)

Hon. EDWARD WHELAN

(None.)

Hon. ROBERT DUNCAN WILMOT

Mr. H. R. Wilmot, R.R. No. 1, Fredericton, N.B.
 Mrs. F. A. Hubbard, Burton Hill, Oromocto, N.B.
 Miss E. B. Wilmot, 725 Brunswick St., Fredericton, N.B.

(NOTE.—Where a widow, or widower, of a son or daughter of a "father of Confederation" survives the national committee decided to give her or him recognition for official purposes.)





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